The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,610.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
——— including postage	„	72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„	29 0
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Single Copy for Cash	„	0 4
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second Ditto	„	2 8
Third Ditto	„	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„	0 2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .. 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto .. 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the native languages, double the above.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. EACH—RUPEE 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

BELL—April 20th, at Upper Colaba, Mr. John Bell, Superintendent of Police, aged 44 years and 11 months, deeply regretted by his widowed wife and children and a large circle of friends.

WHITE—April 2nd, at Bombay, Herbert Evan, the beloved child of Captain White, R. E., aged 5 months.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

AGNEW—April 11th, at Trichinopoly, the wife of G. Vans Agnew, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.

COOKE—April 11th, at Madras, Mrs. Charlotte Cooke, widow of the late Pensioned Serjeant Matthew Cooke, aged 54 years and 27 days.

GARRETT—April 10th, at North Dorot, Sophia, the wife of John Garrett, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, Mysore, aged 57 years.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

ROSS—April 13th, at Rookwood, Simla, the wife of J. T. C. Ross, Esq., F.R. C.S., Surgeon to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, of a son.

H. LL—April 9, at Umballa, the wife of Mr. E. J. Hall, of a son.

LEEDS—April 13th, at Agra, the wife of Major Sir E. Leeds, Bart., B. S. C., of a daughter.

ELLIOT—April 15th, at Futtehgurh, the wife of Charles Alfred Elliott, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

BUSK—April 7th, at Ahtuttaul, the wife of Major A. L. Busk, prematurely, of a daughter, still-born.

BEAZBY—April 16th, at Nagpur, Central Provinces, the wife of Mr. Geo. B. Beazby, of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under and contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates :—

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th	Arrive Bussorah	17th	Leave Bussorah	19th & 2nd
„ Muscat	8th	22nd	„ Bushire	23rd	6th
„ B. Abbas	11th	25th	„ Lingah	26th	9th
„ Lingah	12th	26th	„ B. Abbas	27th	10th
„ Bushire	15th	30th	„ Muscat	3rd	13th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	18th

The Steam Ship "ARMOSIA," 431 tons, and 80 H. P., Commander R. S. HEXTON, will be despatched as above on 3rd May.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, also with Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee (calling hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about ..... 11th and 26th.
Kurrachee on ..... 20th and 5th.

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 699 tons, and 120 H. P. Commander D. McCALLUM, will be despatched as above twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the DARJEELING SAILS punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Touching by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates :—

Leave Bombay	1 & 15	Leave Calcutta	1 & 15
„ Carwar	3	Trincomalee	3
„ Mangalore	4	Tuticorin	4
„ Cannanore	4	Pamben	4
„ Calicut	5	Cocanada	5
„ Cochin	7	Madras	7
„ Galle	9	Negapatam	10
„ Negapatam	11	Galle	13
„ Madras	13	Cochin	17
„ Cocanada	15	Cannanore	19
„ Vizagapatam	16	Mangalore	20
„ Pamben	17	Carwar	21
Arrive Calcutta	19	Arrive Bombay	23

The Steam Ship "CORINGA," 284 tons, 150 H. P., Commander S. TURNER, will be despatched as above, at noon on 1st May.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchange Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherries district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and transfer to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at undermentioned Bunders :—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Oman.	Oolwa.	Mandwa.	Karanja.	Dhurrumtur.
	FARES.				
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class ...	3 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class ...	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12
Third Class ...	0 4	0 8	0 4	0 4	0 8

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 18th January run as follows until further notice :—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dhurrumtur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A. M., and the Oolwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dhurrumtur and Oolwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of Six days from date issued to all.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 25th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained on board the "Chowk" in Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the undermentioned Ports, on the following days :—

Down STEAMERS.		Up STEAMERS.	
Bombay	Dep. Saturday.	Cochin	Dep. Saturday.
Ratnagherry ..	Sunday.	Beypore	Sunday.
Vingorla	Sunday.	Calicut	Sunday.
Mangalore ...	Monday.	Tellicherry ...	Monday.
Carwar	Monday.	Cannanore ...	Monday.
Compta	Monday.	Mangalore ...	Tuesday.
Mirjan	Tuesday.	Coompta	Wednesday.
Cannanore ...	Wednesday.	Carwar	Wednesday.
Tellicherry ..	Wednesday.	Goa	Wednesday.
Calicut	Wednesday.	Vingorla	Thursday.
Beypore	Wednesday.	Ratnagherry ..	Thursday.
Cochin	Thursday.	Bombay	Arr. Friday.

The Steamer "SIR JOHN LAWRENCE," will be despatched according to the above Table on SATURDAY, the 20th instant.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 1st January 1867.

STEAM TO SUEZ.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company intend despatching Steamers to Suez on the undermentioned dates during the present and ensuing months :—

April 20th, and 29th.
May 4th, 14th, 24th, and 24th.

For particulars of Freight and Passage Money apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Company.

FOR LONDON.

(Under engagement to H. M.'s Government) to sail about 30th inst.

THE favourite Passenger Ship "EDWIN FOX," 892 Tons Register, A. S. MOLISON, Commander.

This Vessel has excellent accommodation for a few First Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 15th April 1867. Agents of Ship *Edwin Fox*.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 20th April.)

THE new clipper ship "DILHARREE," 1,293 tons register, A.1. 14 years at Lloyds, JAMES BARNETT, Commander.

This fine vessel has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For Freight and Passage, apply to W. NICOL & Co.,
Agent, of ship *Dilharree*.

Bombay, 16th March, 1867.

THE Iron Ship Company's (Limited) new and first class Ship "HYDRABAD," 1,289 Tons Register, has superior accommodation for 1st class Passengers, to sail positively first week in May, direct for Liverpool.

For Passage apply to the undersigned or Captain on board

J. A. SHEPHERD,
Sassoon Buildings, No 7 Apollo Street, Bombay, 11th April 1867.

NOTICE.—The Office of the BOMBAY AND MAHIM FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED) is REMOVED to No. 16, Second Storey, Boree Bazar Street (Old Beef Market Lane.)

TRIMBUCK RAMCHANDRA, Liquidator.

Bombay, 16th April 1867.

NOLICE.—The Office of the BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED) is REMOVED to No. 16, Second Storey, Boree Bazar Street (Old Beef Market Lane.)

TRIMBUC RAMCHANDRA.

ધળવાચન ગુજરાતી.

EBRAHIM NOORDEEN, Liquidators.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "CESTRIAN," Captain MCGARRY, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of those concerned.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents for Captain and Owners Ship *Cestrian*.
Bombay, 13th April, 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "FLEUR DE LIS," from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats alongside immediately for their respective goods, as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Thompson will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Ship *Fleur de Lis*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "MERWANJEE FRAMJEE, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats at once to take Delivery of their respective Goods, failing which, all Packages, as they are ready, will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the Concerned. Captain Charles Pike will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

LYON, BROTHERS & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners of the *Merwanjee Framjee*
Bombay, 11th April, 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "WATER WITCH," Captain BROWN, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of those concerned.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for the Ship *Water Witch*.

P. AND O. S. N. COMPANY.—First Class PASSENGERS embarking from India by this Company's Steamers within six months of their arrival from England, and Vice Versa, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the return Passage money.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
Bombay.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned on MONDAY, the 29th instant at 3 P. M.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Elphinstone Circle, 18th April 1867.

BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held on MONDAY, the 6th May next at 3 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company in David Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, for the transaction of the following business, viz :—

1st. To receive a Joint Report of the Board of Directors, and Auditors, made under Clause CV. of the Company's Articles of Association.

2nd. To pass a Special Resolution to the effect that the Company be wound up either voluntarily or by the Court or subject to the supervision of the Court as may be determined upon.

In the event of a resolution to wind up being carried,

3rd. To appoint one or more Liquidators and to fix his or their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. R. K. JOHNSON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 18th April 1867.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—Until further notice, and Extra Train for the accommodation of Matheran Passengers will be run as under :—

On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.	On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday an Saturday.
P. M.	A. M.
Bombay .....Dep. 5 40	Kurjut .....Dep. 6 15
Byculla ..... „ 6 0	Narel ..... „ 6 45
Callian.....Arrl. 7 35	Budlapoor ..... „ 7 10
Do. .....Dep. 7 45	Callian.....Arrl. 7 30
Budlapoor ..... „ 8 6	Do. .....Dep. 7 47
Narel ..... „ 8 55	Byculla ..... „ 8 30
Kurjut .....Arrl. 8 55	Bombay ..... Arrl. 9 30

W. KNOX, General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 18th April 1867.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of the ESTATE of GOVIND GIRDHUR of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant.

UPON hearing Mr. LANGDALE of the firm of Messrs. DALLAS and Company, Solicitors for the Trustees of this Estate, I order that the CREDITORS of the said GOVIND GIRDHUR (who have not yet done so) send, particulars of their DEBTS or CLAIMS, to Mr. CURSETJEE RUSTOMJEE, Manager for the Trustees of the said Estate at his Office, No. 10, Oak Lane on the premises occupied by WILLIAM SIM, Esquire, one of the Trustees of this Estate, Fort, Bombay, on or before MONDAY, the 29th day of April instant or in default they will be excluded from the benefit of any distributions of Assets that may be made before such debts or claims are proved.—Dated this 15th day of April 1867. JOSEPH ARNOULD.

DALLAS & Co.,
Solicitors for Trustees.

Just published, price 1 Rupee, New Edition, by post, 1 Rupee 2 Annas.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; or How to Live, and What to Live For; Explanatory of the Mysteries of Man's Existence, and Various Phenomena of Life. With instructions for securing Health and Strength and Remarks on the Treatment of Diseases of Tropical Climates and Disorders incidental to Sedentary Life.

By DR. LA'MERT, and DR. L. LA'MERT, 37 BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON.

DR. L. LA'MERT has arrived in Bombay, and may be consulted personally or by letter, from 9 till 6 at his residence, 4 Hornby Row, Fort (next door to Mr. Gabriel the Dentist.)

ELECTRO PLATE.—An Elegant Assortment of Tea and Coffee Sets, Salt Cellars, in cases complete, Fish Slices and Forks, Salvers, Cruet and Pickle Frames, Candlesticks, Cake-Baskets, Christening Cups, Cellarettes, Bachelors or Breakfast Cruet Frames, Table and Dessert, and other, Spoons and Forks, Egg Cups and Spoons in Frames complete, &c., &c., on Sale by

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.—SALE OF LAND—Lots of Ground on the Esplanade, available for Building Sites, will be sold at fixed rates, after the 15th instant.

Intending purchasers can inspect the Plan, and learn all further particulars, regarding rates, conditions of buildings, &c., on application at the Secretary's Office in the N. Pendalls adjoining the Military Pay Office.

C. W. FINCH, Captain R. E.,
Assistant Secretary to the Architectural Improvement Committee.
Bombay, 13th April, 1867.

CHOLERA MEDICINES.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) beg to recommend the Public providing themselves with a safe remedy for Cholera and Dysenteric complaints. The following have been found most useful :—

Dr. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne (the original).
Treacher and Co's. Anti-Cholera Mixture.
[This proved an invaluable specific in alimentary derangements, and no large Company or House should be without it where there are many employés.]
Dr. Leith's Cholera Mixture, with and without Opium.
Warburg's Fever Tincture.
Fogoni's Dysentery and Diarrhœa Powder.
T. & Co. would also advise householders to use about their premises a disinfectant. The undermentioned have been found useful :—
Condy's Fluid.
Sir W. Burnett's Fluid.
McDougall's Powder.
And Beaufoy's Concentrated Solution of Chloride of Soda and Lime, &c., &c.

NOTICE.—GENERAL TRANSIT AGENCY FROM POONA TO ALL PARTS OF THE PRESIDENCY.—W. J. WINDSOR begs to inform the Public that he has THIS DAY OPENED a TRANSIT AGENCY OFFICE at POONA, for the SUPPLY of CARTS, TATTOOS, COOLIES, &c., from Poona to any part of the Presidency, for the transport of Goods.

W. J. WINDSOR is prepared to receive charge of Stores arriving from Bombay by rail, for Merchants and others at Poona, and at Ootacamund, and will guarantee their speedy despatch to their destination, if consigned to him, or on being empowered by letter to receive charge of the same, either by the Sender from Bombay, or the Owners at Ootacamund.

Palkee and Tattoo Dawks to and from Mahableshwar will also be supplied by him, with the sanction of the Superintendent. All applications for Dawks, Carts, Nibs, Photos, &c., from Mahableswar, should be made through the Mahableshwar Station Dawk Manager, Mr. JOHN MYATT.

W. J. WINDSOR has appointed Agents at Mahableshwar all along the line from Poona, to prevent any inconvenience or delay to Passengers, and he trusts to be favoured with the patronage of the Public.

W. J. WINDSOR intends running from the 1st March a Dhunney and Country Cart Dawk, between Mahableshwar and Poona, to run daily, so as to facilitate the transit of Passengers and Luggage to that Sanitarium at a lower rate than has ever yet been charged for this service.

Gentlemen requiring Carts, Coolies, Tattoos, Hammals, Palkees, &c., for use in Camp, at Poona, by the day, will be supplied at reasonable rates, on application to the undersigned.

All orders and communications, addressed to W. J. WINDSOR, at his Office, "Stone Cottage," Poona, will be punctually attended to, and Tables of Rates, and all other information, will be furnished on application also at the *Deccan Herald* Office.

W. J. WINDSOR.
Poona, 18th February 1867.

☞ Phaeton and Nib Dawks to Mahableshwar, from Poona, or to other Stations where there are made roads, can be supplied on application to Mr. W. J. WINDSOR.

RATES.

Palkee Dawk from Poona to Mahableshwar.....Rs. 70 0 0
Dumnee Dawk for 2 Passengers from Poona to Mahableshwar ..... „ 50 0 0
Do. Do. for 1 Passenger..... „ 35 0 0
Carts, Tattoos, Coolies, &c., supplied by this Agency to any Station will be charged for at 5 per cent. below the Bazar rates.

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. V., for April—CONTRIBUTORS for the next number are requested to forward their MSS at once.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *in Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hunumum Street.

In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.

In London—At MR. G. STREET, 30, Cornhill.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!

Black Finest Pouchong, 3 bundles in 1 lb.	Rs.	1 8
Souchong, 1 lb. tin ...		2 0
Rose Pekoe		1 12
Orange Pekoe		1 8
Hyson Green		2 0
Flowery Pekoe		2 0
Congou		1 4

Apply to BAZONJEE & NUSSERWANJEE,
13th April, 1867. Auctioneers.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED), and in the matter of Act XIX. of 1857.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honorable Sir JOSEPH ARNOULD, KNIGHT, has appointed WEDNESDAY the 24th day of April next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chambers in the Court House, to proceed with the settlement of the List of Contributories of the abovenamed Association, COPIES of all affidavits intended to be used at the hearing and further grounds of objection, if any, of the Contributories, should be left at the office of the undersigned on or before 5 P.M., of WEDNESDAY the 17th day of April—Dated this 30th day of March, 1867.

CRAWFORD & HURRELL,
Attornies for the Official Liquidators.

M. POULIN is prepared to give Instructions in the use of the Foil, Broadsword, and Singlestick at his ROOMS in Messrs. Sassoon's Buildings.

Hours on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from 6½ to 10 A. M., and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY from 4 to 7 P. M.

Terms Rs. 35 per month, three lessons a week.

IN conformity with a Resolution passed on the 15th March 1867 by the Board of Directors of the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS a Branch has been established in London, 13, Leaden Hall Street, E. C.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY—NOTICE.—On and after the 15th instant, PACKAGES of ICE will be conveyed by Passenger Trains at half the present Parcels Rates.

W. KNOX, General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 12th April, 1867.

TO SMOKERS.—No. II. Choice and real Manilla CIGARS and CHEROOTS at Rs. 40 per 1,000.

ROGERS, COHEN & Co.
7, Forbes Street.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—Whereas at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS held THIS DAY the following resolution was unanimously carried :—

"That in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable that the same be adjourned until WEDNESDAY next the 24th April with the view of enabling the shareholders to enter into the accounts and to consider the information now laid before them."

NOTICE is hereby given that the adjourned meeting will be held at the Office of the Liquidators in Elphinstone Circle on WEDNESDAY next the 24th instant at 3 P.M.

M. H. SCOTT
J. RANKEN } Liquidators.
J. G. SMITH.

16th April 1867.

NO. 2 MANILLA CIGARS and CHEROOTS of last Season's crop, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned. Rs. 45 per thousand.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Bombay, 30th March, 1867.

ARCHBISHOP STEINS' MEMORIAL FUND.—It is proposed, if the subscriptions admit of it, to erect a memorial to ARCHBISHOP STEINS, a personal testimonial, and to commemorate his name by laying the foundation of the proposed Catholic College on the Esplanade, which is to be called "ARCHBISHOP STEINS' COLLEGE."

Gentlemen intending to subscribe are requested to be good enough to pay their subscriptions into the Oriental Bank, to the credit of Br. R. A. DALLAS and J. F. GREEN, Esq.

B. F. CAMA'S TRUST.—All DEBTORS to this ESTATE are hereby required forthwith to PAY to the undersigned the amount of their DEBTS; and all CREDITORS are requested to send in their CLAIMS without delay, accompanied with all necessary Vouchers, and made up with Interest to 31st July 1866.

T. F. PUNNETT,
Manager to the Trustees of B. F. Cama's Estate.
No. 6, Rampart Row, Bombay, 23rd Feb. 1867.

ROSSELET & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.

W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 15th December, 1866.

THURSTON'S BILLIARD KIT.—Six light Central Revolving Lamp, complete.
Spanish Mahogany Cushions, stuffed with the best India Rubber, and covered will superfine Cloth.
Superfine Table Cloth for Bed and Cushions and extra Pockets.
Thurston's best Cues and Tips.
Pool, Billiard and Bagatelle Balls.
Pool Marking Boards and Pool Baskets.
Divided Pool Money Receivers, and Pool Ball Receivers.
Billiard Rules, Desk and Pyramid ditto.
French Cue Tips, Cement and Chalk.
Thurston's Miniature Billiard Tables, complete 5 feet in length.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Bombay.

COOLING MEDICINE.—Bishop's Granular effervescent CITRATE OF MAGNISIA (the original preparation) is a mild and agreeable Saline, and taken before breakfast daily, an efficacious preventive of fever and its consanguineous disorders incident during the hot seasons Agents : TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY AND CENTRAL INDIA TRANSIT AGENCY.

CALLIANJEE SEWJEE & Co. having established AGENCIES at Khundwah, Burwai, Mhow and Indore, will provide conveyance for Passengers and every description of goods at the undermentioned rates :—

PASSENGERS.

Distance Miles.	From	To	Shigram. One Seat.	Shigram. Two Seats.	Country Cart. One Seat.	Country Cart. Whole Cart.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
80	Indore	Khundwa ...	25 0 0	23 0 0	4 4 0	13 0 0
40	Do.	Burwai	12 8 0	13 8 0	2 2 0	6 8 0
14	Do.	Mhow	3 0 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	2 0 0
72	Mhow	Khundwa ...	24 0 0	22 0 0	4 0 0	12 0 0
32	Do.	Burwai	12 8 0	13 0 0	2 0 0	6 0 0
40	Khundwa ..	Do.	12 0 0	16 0 0	2 0 0	6 0 0

GOODS.

Distance Miles.	From	To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
			a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	Rs. a.
80	Indore	Khundwa ..	8 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	1 0
40	Do.	Burwai	4 8	5 0	6 0	7 0	0 8
14	Do.	Mhow	2 2	2 6	2 8	3 0	0 4
72	Mhow	Khundwa ..	8 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	1 0
32	Do.	Burwai	4 0	5 0	6 0	7 0	0 8
40	Khundwa....	Do.	4 0	5 0	6 0	7 0	0 8

PARCELS.

Distance Miles.	From	To	Under 10 Seers.	Under 25 Seers.	Under 35 Seers.	Under 45 Seers.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
80	Indore	Khundwa ..	0 12 0	1 4 0	1 12 0	2 4 0
40	Do.	Burwai	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 14 0	1 2 0
14	Do.	Mhow	0 2 0	0 3 6	0 5 0	0 7 0
72	Mhow	Khundwa ..	0 12 0	1 4 0	1 12 0	2 4 0
32	Do.	Burwai	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 14 0	1 2 0
40	Khundwa ..	Do.	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 14 0	1 2 0

LUGGAGE, TREASURE AND OPIUM.

Distance Miles.	From	To	Luggage per Maund.	Treasure per Maund.	Opium per chest not Insured
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
80	Indore	Khundwa ..	0 10 0	0 10 0	3 8 0
40	Do.	Burwai	0 10 0	0 10 0	3 8 0
14	Do.	Mhow	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 0 0
72	Mhow	Khundwa ..	1 4 0	1 4 0	3 8 0
32	Do.	Burwai	0 10 0	0 10 0	3 8 0
40	Khundwa ..	Do.	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 0 0

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The Company will not be responsible for any loss or damage to Passengers' Luggage when travelling in their own charge.

Two Passengers only will be allowed to travel in a Shigram and baggage for each not to exceed 20 seers; any in excess of this will be charged for at the rates quoted above. If the same be booked by goods Train a reduction of four annas per maund will be allowed.

Cart Passengers are allowed 10 seers personal Luggage.

Treasure will be conveyed only in charge of the owners and at their risk.

The Company requests that all goods sent through their Agency be sufficiently packed, properly addressed, and any one package not to exceed 14 maunds.

The Company Insure Opium at Rupees per Chest between Indore and Khundwa only.

For further particulars apply at the Carting Agent's Office, Boree Bunder.

CALLIANJEE SEWJEE & Co.
Bombay, 17th April 1867.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment,
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

Beg to inform their Constituents, that in consequence of the rapid increase of business in Bombay, they have made extensive arrangements to meet the requirements. The goods for Season '67 have been selected with great care and good judgment, by the Senior Partner, Mr. BADHAM, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. Mofussil orders will continue to receive special attention.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen	11 to	13
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	13	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks		18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28	45
BADHAM'S China Silk Hose	ea.	10 12
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	„	3 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	„	3 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	„	4 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	„	4 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	„	6 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	„	7 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	„	6 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy	„	2 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60, 65		0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts	„	7 5 0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	„	10 8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts	„	10
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts	„	10 8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts	„	12 8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts	„	7 0 0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits		25 0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable		20 0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits		20 0

COLLARS.

BADHAM'S Regent Collars	... Per doz.	6 7
BADHAM'S Shakespeare and Zephyr Collars		6 7
BADHAM'S India and Dux Collars		6 7
BADHAM'S Milton, Military and Czar Collars		6 7

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT

SOUTHGATE'S Overland Tronks, 2 ft. 6 in.	25	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 2 ft. 9 in.	28	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 3 ft.	30	0
SOUTHGATE'S Warranted Solid Leather Portmanteaus, 2 ft. 6 in.	40	0
SOUTHGATES' Railway Hand Portmanteaus	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Railways	19	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Coat Bags	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Courier Bags	20	0
BADHAM'S Fur Railway Rug	16 to	20
BADHAM'S Reversible Railway Rug	12	0
BADHAM'S Carriage Rug	30	0
BADHAM'S Blanket Rug	30	0
PRINCE OF WALES' Sandringham Rug	36	0
BADHAM'S Railway Mauds & Shawls	22	0

HAT DEP

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

This day being a holiday, there was no bazaar.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 20TH APRIL.

OLD	PER CANDY.
Dharwar Sawginned	240 to 245
Dholleras	180 to 185
Bhowanigur	
Oomrawuttee	190 to 195
Akote	
Comptah	230 to 238
Vingorla	195 to 200
NEW.	
Oomrawuttee	224 to 230
Akote	
Khandeish	220 to 225
Surnee	
Dholleras	224 to 235
Bhowanigur	
Hingunghaut	230 to 232
Broach	225 to 230
Veeraval	205 to 210
Vingorla	225 to 230
Comptah	240 to 245
Dharwar Sawginned	234 to 239

Ready Sales..... 400 Candies.
For Future Delivery... 600 Candies.
Market active. Good demand.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 20.

Lowe, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Medical Staff, on service, from England.
Nolan, Assistant Surgeon W., Bombay Medical Service, on duty, from England.
Baldwin, Lieutenant C. F., Royal Engineers, on leave, from Kaira.
Lucas, Captain A. W., 109th Foot, on leave, from Poona.
Bulkley, Lieutenant H. T., 2nd Grenadiers, on medical certificate, from Surat.
Lucas, Captain C., Royal Artillery, on leave, from Mhow.
Cullen, Staff Surgeon D., Medical Department, on leave, from Neilgherries.
Gaye, Assistant Surgeon A. C., Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.
Brown, Captain L., 22nd Foot, on leave, from Poona.
Mordaunt, Lieutenant J., 109th Foot, on private affairs, from Poona.
Glasgow, Lieutenant, 11th Regiment N. I., on medical certificate, from Nusseerabad.
Bain, Surgeon J., 11th Regiment N. I., on medical certificate, from Nusseerabad.
Sinclair, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Parish, Lieutenant Colonel, H. M.'s 45th Foot, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 20.

Cullen, Staff Surgeon D., Medical Department, on leave, to Ahmednuggur.
Lamb, Veterinary Surgeon W., on leave, to England.
Gaye, Assistant Surgeon A. C., Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, to Kirkee.
Tower, Lieutenant Colonel C., 3rd Dragoon Guards, on medical certificate, to England.
Fairbrother, Major, H. M.'s 25th Regiment N. L. I., on medical certificate, to England.
Baldwin, Lieutenant C. F., Royal Engineers, on leave, to England.
Lucas, Lieutenant Colonel A. W., Assistant Commissary General, on medical certificate, to England.
Johnston, Assistant Surgeon J., 26th Cameronians, to rejoin, to Belgaum.
Disbrowe, Lieutenant Colonel, Political Agent, Muscat, on leave, to Neilgherries.
Sinclair, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Ahmedabad.
Salmon, Ensign W. H., 109th Foot, on medical certificate, to Neilgherries
Temple, Lieutenant, 49th Foot, on medical certificate, to England.
Brunker, Lieutenant, 26th Comeronians, to join, to Belgaum.
Wilson, Ensign E. W., 29th Foot, on leave, to Poona.
Watt, Cornet 3rd Dragoon Guards, on medical certificate, to Neilgherries.
Nelson, Lieutenant G. G., 6/22nd R. A., to England.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL RUSSELL.

Bombay, Thursday, 18th April.

FURLOUGHS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Leave of absence has been granted as follows :—

Lieutenant E. P. Temple, R. M.'s 49th Foot, Quarter Master R. MacIlaine, 14th Brigade R. A., and Captain Beamish, 18th Brigade R. A., have obtained leave to proceed to England by the overland route, on medical certificate, subject to confirmation. These officers are not available for duty with troops.

Lieutenant G. A. Sweny, 1/4 K. O. R. Regiment, from 10th April to 9th June, on privilege leave.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 17th April, 1867.

FURLOUGHS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Captain A. W. Lucas, 109th Foot, for 15 months from date of embarkation, to England on private affairs. This officer is not available for duty with troops.

Lieutenant Colonel C. Cookworthy, 16th Brigade Royal Artillery; Captain W. F. Cox, 19 Brigade R. A.; and Captain J. R. Henderson, 21st Brigade R. A.; to England, overland, to appear before a medical board.

Lieutenant Colonel C. Tower, 3rd Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant A. Peel, 7th Hussars; Lieutenant G. F. Arthur, 33rd Foot; and Lieutenant M. R. Healey, 95th Foot; to proceed to England by the overland route for the purpose of appearing before a medical board. These officers are not available for duty with troops.

Colonel S. J. K. Whitehill, Staff Corps, from date of departure to 30 days, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Captain E. S. Beamish, 18th Brigade Royal Artillery from date of departure to 30 days, to Bombay, on medical certificate.

Captain W. W. Woodward, 21st Brigade R. A., from date of departure to 30 days, to Mahableshwur, on medical certificate.

Ensign W. H. Salmon, 109th Foot, from date of departure to 30 days, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate.

The leave granted in G. O. C. No. 252 of the 20th ultimo, to Cornet Lord Claude Hamilton, 11th Hussars, is cancelled.

BENGAL.

(From the Gazette of India, April 13.)

The following arrangements in the Central India Horse are confirmed by the Governor General in Council :—

Lieutenant J. Miller, 1st Squadron Subaltern, 1st Regiment, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, vice Captain F. P. Luard.

Lieutenant J. H. Wyllie, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 1st Regiment, to officiate as 1st Squadron Subaltern.

Subject to confirmation the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize Mr. William ter Veen as Consul for Hamburgh at Calcutta, vice Mr. J. P. Schneider.

Privilege leave for two months is granted to Mr. W. B. Jones, Deputy Commissioner in the Central Provinces.

Mr. T. Drysdale, Assistant Commissioner, will officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Wurdah during Mr. Jones' absence.

Mr. C. E. Chapman, Deputy Accountant General, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave for fifteen days, from the 4th instant, or from such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

Colonel H. W. Norman, C. B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, returned from England on 10th April 1867, and resumed charge of the duties of his office from 13 April 1867.

Lieutenant Colonel William Fraser Stephens, of Cavalry, is permitted to proceed to Australia on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years under the old regulations.

The under-mentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on urgent private affairs :—

Assistant Surgeon James Champion Penny, M. D., of the Medical Department, Civil, Delhi, for six months, without pay.

PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions and alterations of rank are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Bengal Infantry.—Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) John Nisbett, to be Lieut. Colonel in room of Lieutenant Colonel E. S Dennis, Bengal Infantry, retired.

Cadre of the late 69th Native Infantry.—Captain (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) John Wedderburn to be Major and Lieutenant (Capt. in Staff Corps) John James Boswell, to be Captain in room of Lieutenant Colonel E S. Dennis, Bengal Infantry, retired.

Bengal Infantry.—Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) Henry Larkins Robertson, to be Lieut. Colonel in room of Lieutenant Colonel J. Nisbett (Staff Corps), removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels.

Cadre of the late 65th Native Infantry.—Captain (Bt. Col.) Charles Thomas Edward Hinde (Staff Corps), to be Major, and Lieutenant (Capt. in Staff Corps) Wyvyan Bettye, to be Captain in room of Lieutenant Colonel J. Nisbett (Staff Corps), removed from the list of Regimental Colonels.

Bengal Infantry.—Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) Henry Hopkinson, to be Lieut. Colonel in room of Lieutenant Colonel H. L. Robertson (Staff Corps), removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels.

Cadre of the late 76th Native Infantry, Captain (Bt. Col. Albert Fytche (Staff Corps), to be Major and Lieutenant (Capt. in Staff Corps) John Glass Campbell Daunt, V. C., to be Captain in room of Lieutenant Colonel H. L. Robertson (Staff Corps), removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels.

Bengal Infantry.—Major William Skene Row (Staff Corps), to be Lieut. Colonel in room of Lieutenant Colonel H. Hopkinson (Staff Corps,) removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels.

Cadre of the late 32nd Native Infantry.—Captain (Bt. Major) John Chadwick Dickson, to be Major and Lieutenant (Capt. in Staff Corps) Thomas Walter Rutherfurd, to be Capt. in room of Lieutenant Colonel H. Hopkinson (Staff Corps), removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels.

Bengal Infantry.—Major (Bt. Col.) Henry Burnett Lumsden, C. B. (Staff Corps), to be Lieut. Colonel in room of Lieutenant Colonel W. S. Row (Staff Corps), removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels.

Cadre of the late 59th Native Infantry.—Captain (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) Archibald Blackwood, to be Major and Lieutenant (Capt. in Staff Corps) Rowland Smith, to be Captain in room of Lieutenant Colonel W. S. Row (Staff Corps), removed from list of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels.

Bengal Infantry.—Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) Thomas Fourness Wilson, C. B. to be Lieut. Colonel, in room of Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) H. B. Lumsden, C. B. (staff Corps), removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels.

Cadre of the late 12th Native Infantry.—Captain (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) Thomas Peach Watkyns, to be Major and Lieutenant (Capt. in Staff Corps) William Brooke Thomson, to be Captain, in room of Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) H. B. Lumsden, C. B. (Staff Corps), removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels.

Bengal Infantry.—Major (Brevet Lieut. Col.) Alexander Sutton Osborn Donaldson, to be Lieut. Colonel, in room of Lieutenant Colonel T. F. Wilson, C. B. (Staff Corps), removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL.			
19	London	Minto	Rangoon, March 7.
	Royal Adelaide	Robbins	Liverpool, Nov. 20.
	Western Belle	Vallentine	Liverpool, Nov. 21.
	Tilly (s)	Platts	Cochin, April 15.
2	Thermopylæ	Rice	Calcutta, March 15.
	comorin (s)	Taunton	Kurrachee, April 18.
	Lord Macaulay	Cary	Rangoon, March 15.
21	Tapton (s)	Dewitt	Varsaval, April 20.

DEPARTURES.

APRIL.			
20	Delhi (s)	Met vers	Aden and Suez.
	Ganga (s)	Thompson	Aden and Suez.
	Emma	Margaret	Kurrachee.
	Henry Handly	Gardner	Calcutta.
	Sir John Lawrence (s)	Crocker	Malabar Coast.
	Adriana Petronella	Reuck	Liverpool."

FREIGHTS.

THERE has been a good demand for tonnage throughout the past week and rates have been very firm.

We quote:—

For Liverpool	Cotton	£3 0 0 to £3 5 0
	Seeds	£0 15 0
	Cotton	£3 5 0
For London	Seeds	£1 10 0
	Cotton, &c.	£3 0 0
For Havre	Cotton	£3 0 0 to £3 5 0

Bombay Saturday Review, April 20.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEARLY READY.

"PUNCH IN INDIA,"

FOR APRIL.

CONTENTS.

CARTOON—"AUNT SALLY."
AUNT SALLY—Mr. Massey.
1st Flyer—Young Bengal.
2nd do. Miss Bombay, very tired and sleepy.
3rd do. Mrs. Madras fast asleep.

The True, thrilling, sensational, and startling delineation of the adventures of an unsophisticated Coombee with a "live" shell.
HALF PAGE, 1st Tableau—He findeth and bringeth home the shell in triumph!
HALF PAGE, 2nd Tableau—His friends and *He* are met together to witness the result of igniting the shell!!
HALF PAGE, 3rd Tableau—The shell ignited!!!
QUARTER PAGE.—Our Friend the ingenious Mr. Jones has a new invention.

WHOLE PAGE—How our Fat Contributor went to Nagpore and came back again. *A series, to be continued.*

The Nagpore Cinderella and several other Vignettes.

Contributors are urgently requested to send in their MSS., "AT ONCE."

TO LET, from 1st May., APARTMENTS in Hornby Row. For particulars apply to J. M., care of this paper.

NOTICE.—I have THIS DAY authorised MR. FREDERIC WANDERER to sign for me per procuration. J. NEUBERG.
Bombay, 13th April 1867.

WANTED.—By an European female, age 30, a situation to take care of an infant, or of two where an Ayah is kept. Reference is kindly permitted to Dr. Reynalds, 9, Hornby Row, Bombay.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Ship "ROYAL ADELAIDE," from Liverpool, are requested to send off their Boats at once to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
Captain ROBBINS will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

NOTICE.—WANTED for the office of the Malva Division Bombay and Agra Road, a Surveyor and Draftsman on a salary of 50 Rupees per month. No one need apply who is unable to estimate. An application with copies of testimonials to be made to the undersigned.
J. B. PEMBERTON, C. E.,
Executive Engineer M. D., Bombay and Agra Road

S. S. "VENETIAN," from Liverpool, 8th March 1867, S. S. "SCANDERIA" from Liverpool, 16th March 1867. The steamer "BARODA" is now discharging the balance of the former and part of the latter vessel's cargo, which will be ready for delivery at the Town Custom House on MONDAY morning, the 22nd instant.
GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 18th April, 1867. Supt., P. & O. Company

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., free from adulteration, manufactured by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, Soho Square, London.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the world.
Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.
To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE. C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY, (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, on FRIDAY, the third day of May 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., to transact the following business:
First.—To confirm the following special Resolutions which were passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Company held on Thursday, the 18th day of April 1867, in the following terms :—
1. "That the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company Limited be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies "Act 1866.
2. "That the Liquidator or Liquidators of the United "Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company "Limited when appointed shall be authorized to purchase the interest of any member dissenting, under "section 175 of the Indian Companies Act 1866 either "out of the cash in the hands of the Company or out "of monies to be raised by such Liquidator or Liquidators by mortgaging or selling any portions of the pro"perty of the Company."
Second.—To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators and to fix his or their remuneration.—Dated this 20th day of April 1867. REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

ALHAMBRA,
ON THE ESPLANADE.

MONDAY, 22ND APRIL, 1867.

SECOND GRAND SOIRE OF THE DOUBLE TROUPE OF MALE AND FEMALE ARTISTES
WITH
AN ENTIRE CHANGE.

The Masters Thomas and George in their astounding double feats of Elasticity.

SOLO ON THE VIOLIN BY MISS JEANETTE MATHEI.

COMIC SCENES AND DANCES.

NEW TABLEAUX OF LIVING STATUARY.

INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats ...	Rs. 5	Amphitheatre ...	Rs. 2
Stalls	„ 3	Gallery	„ 1

Doors open at Eight—Performance to commence at Nine precisely.
Tickets to be had on the day of performance at the Box office from 10 A. M.

રેલવેનાં ઈશ્તેશના ઊપર જાહેર ખબર.

"મુંબઈ ગેઝેટ" ના માલીક ગરેટ ઇનાડીમન પેનીનશુલા રેલવે કંપની અને મુંબઈ, વડોદરા, અને શેનતરલ ઇનડીઆના રેલવે કંપની એઆની પાસેથી (બીજા કેટલાએક હકોમાં) આ બંધે રેલવે કંપનીનાં ઇશ્તેશનો ઊપર જાહેર ખબર પરસીધ કરવા માટેનો હક તેણે એખલાએ પતે લીધેલ છે. જે ઊપરથી તે બંધે માંની કોઈ પણ લાઈન ઊપર જેઓ ચેનવણી, જાહેર ખબર, અથવા પકેકારો ચોહોટાડવા માંગતા હોએ તે માટેની કીંમતો લેવાને તે તઈઆર છે.

જાહેર ખબર મુંગરેજી જુબાણમાં હોએ ઈમા કોઇ પણ ગામની જુબાણમાં હોએ તોપણ ચોહોટાડવામાં આવશે.

રેલવેનાં ઇશ્તેશનો ઊપર જાહેર ખબર પરસીધ કરીઆથી જે ફાએદાઓ થાએછે તે ધનીનાકીડ કીંગડમની દરેએક ઇશ્તેશન ઊપર, નાંલા કે મોટા, તે ઊપરથી દરેએક દેકાણે જાહેર ખબરનો મોટો ઊપીએાગ કરવાનો રવાએા ધગલ ઉના લોકોમાં પડએો છે.

ચીમાંની કંપણીએા, વાંહાણ ખાતાંની કંપણીએો, હાતેલ કીપરો, વેપારી, ધંધાદારી, અને બીજાઓ જેએા પોતાની ધંધાની બાબદ પરગની જાણમાં લાવવા માંગતા હોએ તેએા ચથવાએો રેલવેનાં ઇશ્તેશનો ઊપર જાહેર ખબર છપાવવાનાં હકની કીમત ખુલ્લે છે.

હીનદુચથાનનાં બધે હેવી પરકારે જાહેર ખબર છપાવવાનો હક કેમ નહી કીમતી થાઈ પડે તે વીશે કાંધપણ કારણ નજર આવતું નથી. આકમણ હીનદુચથાનની બે મોહોટી લાઈનો ઊપર ગાંમડી ઊતારૂઓનો આવજાવ મોહોટો અને વધતો થાએ છે. તે જોતાં ગાંમડી વેપારી, ધંધાદારો, અને બીજા એા જેઓનાં જોબમાં આવશે કે તે લોકોની જુબાણમાં જાહેર ખબર છપાવાનો હક મલીએો છે) તેઓને માલમ પડવાનું કે તેઓના રોજગાર વધારવા માટેની જાહેર ખબર રેલવેનાં ઇશ્તેશનો ઊપર મારવાથી લાભકારક થાશ પડશે. ગઈથી છેલ્લા પતરક ઊપરથી જોબામાં આવેછે કે મુંબઇ, વડોદરા, અને મધ્યમ હીનદુચથાનની રેલવેનો મારફતે તારીખ ૧૭ મી નવેમબરના આખરથાતાં અથવાડીઆમાં ૨૬,૦૮૭ ઊતારૂઓનો આવજાવ થાએ હતો : અને તારીખ ૨૫ મી નવેમબરના આખરથાતા અઠવાડીઆમાં ગરેટ ઇનડીઅન પેનીન શુલા રેલવેની મારફતે ૫૬,૦૫૬ ઊતારૂઓનો આવજાવ થાએ હતો.

જાહેર ખબર પરસીધ કરતારાઓનાં "તેશ્ત" (સંખ્યાદ) પરમાણે પકેકારો "મુંબઇ ગેઝેટ" છાપ ખાનાં મધે છાપી આપવામા આવશે.

જાહેર ખબર છપાવનારાઓ બંધે લાધનોમાંના જે જે ઇશ્તેશનો ઊપર પકેકારો ચોહોટાડવા માંગશે તાહાં ચોઠાડવામાં આવશે, અને તેઓ રાજી થાએ તેટલો મુદતેર જાહેર ખબર છાપશે. જાહેર ખબર છપાવનારાઓને માટે જે નવો મારગ જાહેરાતમા આબુવામાં આવીઓ છે તે ધ્યુરથી તેઓ વાપરે તેટલા માટે ભાવ ઘણો મધ્યમ મુકરર કરવામાં આવીઓ છે.

જાહેર ખબરની ચરત "મુંબઇ ગેઝેટ" છાપાનાનાં માનેજરને મલધાયી જાણુશે.

"મુંબઇ ગેઝેટ" પરેશ, તારીખ ૨ જી જાંણેવારી ૧૮૬૭.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.—An European gentleman, of large experience in Commercial matters, and well acquainted with the Cotton trade, wants employment either in Bombay or in the Mofussil; would proceed to England or elsewhere; salary not so much an object as employment. Apply to W. G. H. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The Fort Day School for Boys and Girls under the superintendence of Mr. and Mrs. McDONALD was opened on the 15th instant, in the house in Medow Street opposite the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Fee for Elementary English education ..... Rs. 5.
Do. Advanced ..... Rs. 7½
Do. D. with Latin and Mathematics... Rs. 10.
D. C. BOYD,
D. MACPHERSON, } Joint Secretaries.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

EXTRA OVERLAND MAILS.—The P. & O. Company having altered the hours of departure of the extra steamers to Aden and Suez, it is notified that the extra Mails for Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, will be closed at the General Post Office on the following dates at the same hour as that fixed for the Regular Overland Mail, viz. at 7 A. M., but after Packet being kept open until 8 A. M.

May	4th	May	27th
„	11th	„	28th
„	18th	„	29th

The rates of postage are the same as those by the regular contract Overland Mails.

NEXT OVERLAND MAIL.

As the extra steamers are timed to arrive at Suez one day before the Calcutta steamer, in order to ensure the mails being taken on to Marseilles and Southampton, the service will be a service for *all* India four times a month. The weekly accounts *to* India are expected to arrive in Bombay on the following dates :—

April	27th	May	4th

EXTENSION OF TIME IN POSTING OVERLAND LETTERS.—The Post Master being frequently unable to obtain early intelligence, on Overland Mail days, of the anticipated time of arrival of the North East Mail Trains, upon which the separation of the Suez Steamer depends, and having in consequence no means of giving the public timely notice of unavoidable detention of 2 or 3 hours, it is hereby notified that whenever the Suez Steamer is obliged to be put on, notices will be sent to the Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce, and the Public Journals in the Fort, and one will be hung up conspicuously outside the Post Office gates for general information. To give the public the advantage of posting letters of importance to the latest hour, when such minor detentions occur, the Mail boxes will be kept open for *late paying* letters upon which the after-time fee is affixed, to within 15 minutes of the departure of the Mail Vans, notification of which will be obtained at the Fort Office.

COLONIAL POSTAGE.—Under orders from Government, no Indian Inland postage will in future be levied on letters received for delivery from or despatched by Her Majesty's Mails or French Mail steamers to Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, China, Hongkong Australia, Mauritius, Port Louis, Natal, Reunion, Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, Ascension, Malta and Gibraltar.

OCEAN MAILS.

The following Ocean Mails will be made up and despatched at the time named :—

	Date of departure.	Mail will close.	An after Packet will be made.
China, Ceylon, Java, Singapore, Hongkong, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Natal, Reunion, St. Helena, Muscat, Persian Gulf, Bussorah, Bagdad, Ramaghery, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Beypore, Mangalore, Cochin, Calicut, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Karrachee	13th and 30th,	6 P. M. previous evening.	7 A. M. on the day of departure.
	15th.	Ditto.	Ditto.
	3rd and 17th.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None.
	Every Saturday.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None.
	12 hours after the arrival of each Overland Mail		None.

THE NEW POSTAL RATES.

LETTERS.

Not exceeding ½ Tolah	½ Tolah	1 Tolah	1 Tolah
Postage	½ Pie.	1 Anna.	2 Annas.

And One Anna for every half Tolah or fraction of a half Tolah beyond.

NEWSPAPERS.

Not exceeding 10 Tolahs	One Anna.
Above 10 and not exceeding 20 Tolahs	Two Annas.

And One Anna for every ten Tolahs or fraction of ten Tolahs beyond

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVEW"
IS
Published every Saturday afternoon at six o'clock

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Post Edition...Rs.	23	4 per Annum (in Advance).	
„	„ 2	8 per Month.	
Town Edition	„ 20	0 per Annum (in Advance).	
„	„ 2	0 per Month.	

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Five lines and under	Rs. 4 0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each	„ 0 6

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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1867.

THE public knows at last the truth, and the whole truth, about the Bank of Bombay. For nearly two years past, since in the summer of 1865, in the beginning of our troubles, the now familiar announcement was for the first time made—that the shareholders and depositors need feel no alarm as to the prospects of the Bank, as Government was prepared to come forward and support with all its resources the credit of an institution in which it was directly interested—the shortsighted policy of the Directors and officers of the Bank, and even we may say of the independent committees appointed to enquire into and report upon the real state of its affairs, has been to shrink from recognizing and openly avowing the full extent of the fearful calamity that has befallen the Bank, in the complete and irretrievable loss of its whole paid-up capital of two millions sterling. There was from the first but one chance for the salvation of the Bank. If the members of the Board of Direction in 1865 had been good bankers and sound men of business, they would at once have commenced selling off, at any prices they could get, all the shares and other doubtful securities held by the Bank. If they had thus succeeded in clearing away the wreck, there was just a bare possibility that their vessel might have righted itself. But the councils of the directors were unfortunately guided by that spirit of speculation, which, having made men in Bombay foolishly sanguine in the days of prosperity, still misled them with false hopes when they were rapidly descending to the lowest deep of adversity. In the ordinary language of the share market, the directors of the Bank of Bombay "held on," instead of realizing their securities; the transient gleam of sunshine in the autumn of 1865 was welcomed by them as the return of steady fair weather; and with fatal imprudence they pursued their onward course to destruction, taking no precautions against a fresh outburst of the storm, and laughing at the faint-hearted prophets who had warned them of what would be the certain end of their mad career. The second panic came and the Bank of Bombay was once more laid prostrate. From that time to this it has remained paralyzed, with only a feeble semblance of life preserved in it by means of the careful and zealous nursing of Government. Desperate efforts have been made once and again to restore some measure of popular confidence in the Bank; and last October the Directors even went so far as to write off half their capital, a million sterling, against bad debts, with the purpose in view of persuading the public that ample funds had thus been set aside to meet all probable losses. But all was vain. With what Mr. Disraeli might call an "unerring instinct," or one should rather say with an exact knowledge of the way in which the Bank's money had been invested, the native community of Bombay detected the fallacy that lurked in estimates from which every doubtful element in the calculation of assets had not been rigorously excluded; and, as one Joint Stock Company after another toppled to its ruin, leaving heavy legacies of calls to be paid by the unfortunate shareholders, and insolvents' estates became depreciated till the men who had been confidently expected to pay sixteen or fourteen annas in the rupee were compelled to own their inability to pay three or four, the market price of Bank of Bombay shares sank lower and lower, and it required the active intervention of Government, renewed for the third time, to stop a run on deposits that threatened to force the directors to close the doors. It is only, however, since the publication of the correspondence relative to amalgamation between the Banks of Bombay and Bengal, that any clear and unambiguous account has been given of the actual position of the local Bank, and that account is of a nature to confirm the worst anticipations of the most desponding critics.

The statements annexed to Mr. John Stuart's letters of the 16th of March and the 4th of April establish one point beyond dispute—that the Bank of Bombay has no money left, and must to all intents and purposes be considered to have ceased to exist except as a fit subject for liquidation. All the available assets—all the assets that bankers would consider legitimate, and that can be realized within a certain time—were worth on the 23rd of February last Rs. 1,79,85,496. The fixed and current deposits, exclusive of the Treasury balance, amounted to Rs. 1,94,19,823, so that, if the Bank had shut its doors at that time, there would have been a deficiency on this head alone of over Rs. 15,00,000. Add to this the Treasury balance of more than 50 lacs, and we have a total balance of liabilities of Rs. 65,00,273, to be paid to the public before the shareholders get a single farthing returned of all the money they have invested in the Bank. Now, how do the Directors propose to discharge this debt? The answer, such as it is, is found in the following figures :—

Secured by advances considered good, viz.

On Sundry Shares	65,71,911
Personal Security	83,33,602
Part due bills considered good	64,00,238
Dead Stock	10,43,962
	1,73,49,713

The only substantial item in this account is the ten lacs for dead stock; all the rest of the estimates are utterly untrustworthy, and the Bank may be considered fortunate if it ever recovers one-third part of the fancy sum total here set down. Whatever the various items may ultimately yield, it is obvious that the liquidation must last over a year or two, and that meanwhile Government, at all events, must be content to let its deposit of 50 lacs lie without interest, even if it should ever be lucky enough to obtain the greater proportion of the principal. As for the shareholders, there no longer remains the slightest doubt that their property is utterly worthless. The end of the Bank, then, is this, that it has thrown away two millions of money belonging to its shareholders, including 40 lacs subscribed by Government, and in addition now retains locked up an extra half million of public money. It seems to us that both the public and the shareholders may be glad to see the last of an institution that has evidently for the last two years been subsisting on false pretences. As for reconstructing such a Bank, what is there to reconstruct—unless indeed we begin again from the very foundations and construct an entirely new Bank—for there are no vestiges of the old one left? Government has been told very often of late that it owes a duty to the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay; but it also owes a duty, which should be paramount to all others, to the public whom it rules and represents; and that duty will be violated if more public money be wasted in vain attempts to revive the rotten State Bank of this Presidency.

In considering the subject of roads, we have turned our attention to one only of several means of communication, though it is the most important, because most generally used. Railways, tramways, and canals are the remaining permanent highways of inland traffic. Of these the most costly to construct and maintain are probably railways, while tramways are the cheapest and require the least expense in maintenance. Canals are so far superior to either, in that they may serve a double purpose. They may be used as highways, or as a means of irrigation. Tramways are undoubtedly more quickly constructed than either railways or canals, and these last require more time than either of the other two. The result of the comparison amounts to this: that the first place as regards smallness of cost in construction may be ceded to tramways; the second, to canals; and the last to railways. And we might rank them in the same order in the matter of time required to carry out the works. The natural inference then would be that, where an outlet for traffic is urgently needed, the cheapest and most quickly constructed is the tramway. That they will last a long time, with the usual care in repairing, is amply demonstrated by the reports on tramways in New Zealand and Australia. The gentlemanly corps of Government Engineers, with the soaring genius and in-advance-of-the-age character peculiar to the body, disclaim any less gigantic scheme than a network of canals for irrigation and traffic. The system *when carried out* will no doubt be worthy of their foresight; but in the meantime the ordinary traffic of the country must be satisfied with the heavy nullahs called by courtesy roads.

At a time when the enterprising spirit of commerce, so long dormant among up-country natives, is beginning to develope itself, we are told to wait until Government have completed a work of years, even where able and energetic Engineers are employed. There is no reason why canals and roads should not be constructed at the same time. Roads are a necessity and must be made whether or no. The policy which neglects an absolutely necessary work in order to carry out a more expensive and elaborate undertaking is deserving of unsparing censure. It is as if a thirsty man were to demand water, and to receive for answer: "We are preparing a luxurious repast for you, you must wait till it is ready, and, when you have eaten, we will give you water. We know you require the water first, but you will certainly be hungry afterwards." There is no doubt that the country is undeniably in need of some system of highways for traffic. We advocate the construction of roads before anything else; but after that we should recommend tramways. At present we think that the safer plan would be to educe the existing traffic, and to leave the construction of tramways till the carrying trade becomes too great for the roads. In the existing state of affairs, the trade of the country is not too great for the number of carts employed, and the introduction of tramways would add to not supersede the carrying capacity. Every native possesses a cart. In the intervals between the crops, these carts would remain idle; to employ them and to save money, they are used to carry the produce of the fields to the nearest market-town. It is therefore cheaper for the ryot to cart his own merchandise to its destination, than to employ any other means, however cheap. But, if good roads were made throughout the country, much less time would be expended on the journeys to and fro, and an increased trade would spring up. Then, when the traffic would begin to overflow its outlets, the introduction of tramways would be profitable. As the spirit of enterprise increases, speed in forwarding the goods carried becomes a necessity. At present very few of the unenlightened natives, even in the rich districts of Guzerat, understand the value of time. With us it is money, and speed in our transactions "pays." The native is quite content to crawl along, because he sees every one else crawling, but once induce competition by facilitating it, and it will develope itself. In a few years' time we might be provided with roads, tramways, and canals, all over the country, if it were left to private enterprise to inaugurate them. If the Government, instead of employing its own Engineers and red-tape, were to permit the formation of Municipal Boards, and to compel them to construct and maintain their own roads, they would soon learn to go further and to inaugurate tramways and canals, or railways, where practicable. But the spirit of indolence and contentment with the existing state of affairs is the normal condition of the native mind. A little compulsion at first is necessary, but once in the groove the native will progress.

The irrigation scheme is grand and will be of inestimable benefit on completion. But except in Scinde, and the more arid parts of the country, there is no need to be so anxious to carry it out. We again repeat, that, if the Government of India was to go steadily to work to construct those arteries of traffic—roads, more good would be done at present than any scheme of irrigation. Above all let them abolish the Public Works Department and its semi-military Engineers. The abolition of this Department would furnish a theme for miles of red-tape correspondence. As an example of the working of the tramway system on this side of India, we may cite that in the Gaekwar's territory from Kurjun to Dubhóee. It was greatly mismanaged at first. The introduction of heavy engines on the slight rails bent and crumpled them up in every direction. In addition, it was permitted to fall into disrepair, principally through want of experience, and proper supervision. Latterly, however, it has fallen into the hands of an energetic man, who is introducing several reforms. He intends to extend the line to Chandole, the great wood depôt for the Nerbudda valley. In spite of the cheapness of cart labour, in carrying cotton &c. to the railway, the tramway is becoming very prosperous under its new manager. The Baroda Railway have given it a siding so that the cotton can be brought direct to the railway trucks.

THE Malta papers to hand inform us that Sir Bartle Frere and family were in that island and that it was understood that they intended to remain there for a short time.

THE *Indian Daily News* say :—Government has withdrawn its supremacy from the Chirkaree State, having been in charge during the minority of the young Chief.

THE same hears that the Orouckzyes, on the Punjaub frontier, are troublesome. They are committing depredations, and even plundering from Her Majesty's troops. Measures have been taken to stop their proceedings, which, it is hoped, may

BOMBAY.

An office in connection with the Government Telegraph was opened at Matheran on Friday last.

Captain and Mrs. Spens, and Mrs. Marschceaux, arrived on Saturday last per B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Comorin*, Captain Taunton, from Kurrachee.

A Coroner's inquest was held on Friday last at the morgue touching the death of Andad Shanoor. The jury, after enquiring into the circumstances were of opinion that the man died from natural causes.

The B. C. and R. S. N. Co's. steamer *Tilly*, Captain H. T. Platts, arrived on Friday last from the Malabar Coast with the following passengers:—Mr. E. Marshall, Dr. Cullen, Captain and Mrs. Profumo, and Mr. Narrayen Wassodew.

We hear that arrangements have been concluded for dividing the area, selected for the terminus at Jubbulpore, between the Great Indian Peninsula, and East India Railway Companies.—*Englishman, April* 15.

The ceremony of the installation of the Rev. Dr. Steins, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Bosra and Vicar Apostolic of Western Bengal, will take place to-day, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Moorghehattah, at 6 P. M.—*Id.*

Bhowana Baboo, a bricklayer, while descending the ladder of a house being built in Church street, fell down on the 18th inst., and received severe injuries. He was removed to his house, where domestic medicines were applied, but he died on Thursday afternoon last. A Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

The following passengers proceeded on Saturday last to Suez, per B. and B. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Ganga*, Captain Thompson:—Colonel Moberly, Mr. Whitelock, Mr. Newberry, Mr. Gilder, Mr. Bannerman, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson, Captain Henderson, Dr. Taunton, Lieut. Nelson, Captain and Mrs. Scrivener and two children, Mrs. Mathias and two children, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Convert and four children.

The following passengers proceeded on Saturday last by the B. C. and R. S. N. Co's. steamer *Sir John Lawrence*, Captain H. Croker, to the Malabar Coast.

For Beypore.—Mr. W. H. Salmon, Cornet and Mrs. W. Watt, Adjutant H. Brunton, Mr. J. L. Lushington, Colonel Disbrowe.

For Goa.—Mrs. Ellis.

For Vingorla.—Mrs. Ashdown.

For Tellichery.—M. Vidram.

The British ship *Lord Macnaly*, Captain J. Cary, which arrived in harbour on Saturday last from the port of Batavia, reports that on her passage on April 29th she spoke the ship *Enamy*, from Rangoon to Bombay, in lat. 5-56 N., long 18-40 E. On April 12th spoke the ship *Cambay*, from Bombay bound to Liverpool, in lat. 10-0 N., long. 75-45 E. On the same day spoke the ship *Gloucester*, from Rangoon bound to Bombay, in lat. 14-0 N., long 73-22 E. On April 14th spoke the ship *Beeston Castle*, from Bombay bound to Liverpool, in lat. 15-9 N., long. 17-4 E.

The P. and O. Co's. steamers have generally made excellent voyages between Bombay and Suez since running the extra mail. They appear to be doing equally well in the Bay of Bengal. The *Englishman* says, that the P. and O. steamer *Nubia* which reached Calcutta on Wednesday evening, 10th inst., made the swiftest run on record from Madras to the pilot brig off the Sandheads. This portion of the voyage was accomplished by the *Nubia* in fifty one hours, or three hours less than the same trip was accomplished by the *Erymanthe* last year, and which was then supposed to be an achievement worthy of special mention.

Indo-European Telegraph.—Latest dates of telegrams received during the last 24 hours, ending at 8 P. M. yesterday, were as follows:—

The time occupied in the transmission of messages from Kurrachee to Bombay during the same period ranged from 0 hours 5 minutes to 0 hour 0 minutes, communication being reported perfect.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P. M. of the 20th to 8 P. M. of the 21st April were as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta via Agra	3 44	3 28
Calcutta via Madras	15 17	2 35
Madras	6 55	6 39

Kurrachee, 21st, 11-42 A.M.—Direct line interrupted beyond Bagdad. Persian line still interrupted.

A new place of entertainment, called by the familiar name of the "Alhambra," was opened for the public on Saturday night at the part of the grounds made close to the Money School, which is said to be a favoured spot with persons who undertake to amuse the public. There was a very good attendance on the occasion, the stalls in particular being quite full; and the arrangement of the "house" was tolerably good, except perhaps as regards ventilation, but in this respect the audience was promised an amendment in the future. A considerable portion of the entertainment consists of gymnastic and acrobatic performances, which are of a very varied, and clever character. The wonders of the trapeze are exhibited; "the gutta percha infant" is an unmistakeable "infant phenomenon;" there is another performer—Fisher we believe is his name—who might from his peculiar abilities be taken for the father of the "infant phenomenon;" it would be affectation not to mention the *tableaux vivants*, which—as shown at this Alhambra—no one need be more afraid to look at than at a ballet; and the entertainment winds up with a musical performance, which is directed by M. Mathei, a very good violinist. It ought to be added that the Portuguese orchestra was better than one usually hears.

Seamen's Church and Library.—On Friday evening a lecture was delivered to the seamen in this place by the Rev. William Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain S. P. G., on "John Bunyan" his Life and Times. The times of "John Bunyan" the lecturer remarked, embraced by far the most eventful period of 60 years known in English history, viz. from 1628 to 1688; including in it the civil wars which led to the dethronement and assassination of the monarch Charles I., 1649; the rise and fall of the Commonwealth and the Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell, the rebellion in Ireland in 1641 and the persecution of the Scotch Covenanters somewhat later; the great plague of London in 1665 and the great fire the year afterwards and the wars abroad with the Dutch and French. Society, in short, seemed shaken to its very foundations, and there were giants in those days." The names of a host of great men in divinity, history, natural science, philosophy, poetry and war might be named, such as no other age had produced. And amongst them all the author of the 'Pilgrim's Progress' occupied a conspicuous place of honour by himself no less great in worth and fame than Barrow, Howe and Baxter; Burnet and Thos. Fuller; Newton and Locke, Milton and Dryden; Admiral Blake or Hampden and the name of the "Bedford Tinker," whose book had been printed oftener than any other except the Bible was known to millions who never heard the names of the other great worthies of the time. The humble birth and parentage of the tinker boy of Elstow near Bedford and his profane and godless course of life for a while until that remarkable change by which he became a consistent zealous and active Christian, exerting a mighty influence for good on the minds of others, were traced and several anecdotes related of him. His subsequent persecution was also noticed after the Restoration of Charles II. in 1660, the passing of the 'Act of Uniformity of 1662,' and the iniquitous 'Conventicle Act of 1664,' which visited with fines, imprisonment and even death itself those who dared to hold religious meetings other than according to the order of the Church of England. The rulers thus imitated Cromwell's oppressive and unjust 'Parliamentary Ordinance of 1645' which awarded similar punishments to those who dared to use the Prayer Book to the neglect of the 'Directory.' The production of the Pilgrim's Progress and other books in the little jail on Bedford bridge, in which Bunyan spent 12 years of his life, and the main features of interest in the first named book—its pure and vigorous Saxon diction, striking characters, beautiful metaphors, and deeply important lessons were referred to; and the opinions of Lord Macaulay, Mr. Ruskin, the poet Cowper, and other critics were cited as proofs of the high respect paid to the

> "Ingenious dreamer in whose well told tale
> Sweet fiction and sweet truth alike prevail
> Whose Pilgrim marks the road
> And guides the Progress of the soul to God."

The contrast presented between the times 200 years ago and our own, in social comfort and civil and religious liberty was pointed out, and the fact that Christianity offers to all the like moral and divine power by which Bunyan in spite of the disadvantages of obscure birth, profligacy and imprisonment, was raised and enabled to reform his life and to employ his time and talents as a lasting blessing to mankind. There was a numerous attendance as the day was a holiday for most. At the close a vote of thanks was proposed to the lecturer by Captain Bedingfeld R. N., H. M.'s *Wasp*, and carried unanimously.

Salar Jung is again the Prime Minister of the Nizam. But the indignities offered him and the behaviour of the Nizam generally, will have a powerful effect in retarding the efforts of those who work against the practical annexation of Mysore and native states.—*The Powla.*

Before we shall again address our readers, one whom this diocese can ill spare will have left Bombay, in all human probability for ever. After a service of five and thirty years, such as few have had it in their power to discharge, the Reverend William Kew Fletcher retires on Saturday from the scene of his many labours. Like all earnest minds, careless of the praise of men, he has done his work, without courting publicity, and with perfect singleness of heart. We all feel that we owe him much; but so unobtrusive has been his influence that few know the extent of the obligation. In the promotion of almost every useful and benevolent undertaking that has taken root in this presidency, he has had no unimportant share. Wherever he has been stationed he has left his impress. Bombay, the Deccan and Scinde have all benefitted by his presence. New churches have sprung up where he has sojourned for any time. Fresh ecclesiastical stations have been occupied in consequence of his recommendations. Old charities have been fostered and new brought into existence by his influential advocacy. The Byculla Press, so valuable a source of income to the Bombay Education Society, was his suggestion. Friends have, when danger threatened, rallied round its schools at his call. He has been a steady supporter of missions, and, although more intimately connected with the oldest of them, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the interests of the sister association have not been forgotten by him. He has been a liberal supporter of the Church Missionary Society's settlement at Sharanpur, and has shewn much kindness to the agents of that Society. He had watched with considerable interest the evangelistic labours of other bodies, sympathizing in their trials and acknowledging their successes. The recent impulse given to ministerial work amongst unofficial Europeans was his act. He revived the Additional Clergy Fund. Thirty years ago he took up the cause of the Indo-British population, moved to admiration by the generosity of an Indo-Briton, who had bequeathed seven thousand rupees to be devoted to the maintenance of missionaries in the diocese. And their interests are cared for by him to this hour. Native education is not a little indebted to his co-operation, of which, to go no farther back, his labours in the University are the witness. With the improvements to the Cathedral of Bombay his name will always be associated. But, it is as a Pastor, mindful of the necessities of his flock that Mr. Fletcher will longest be remembered. He might truly say: "When the ear heard me then it blessed me, and when the eye saw me it gave witness to me; because I delivered the poor that cried, and the fatherless, and him that had none to help him. The blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon me, and I caused the widow's heart to sing for joy." Such a career is its own reward closing fitly amidst blessings.—*Id.*

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

During this week the various Companies will parade as follows:—

No. 1 (Fort) Company, on Tuesday, 23rd instant at 5-30 P. M., on Thursday, 25th inst., at 6-30 A. M.

No. 3 and 4 (Mazagon) Companies as ordered.

No. 5 (Byculla) Company at the carriage sheds Byculla Church, on Wednesday, 24th instant, at 5-45 P. M.

By order,
W. P. WALSHE,
Instructor of Musketry and Acting Adjutant.

Head Quarters, No. 1 Oak Lane, Bombay, 22nd April 1867.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY

Return of Traffic for the Week ending 13th April, 1867.
Open 306 Miles.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Coaching	49,989	12	2
Merchandize	90,099	15	8
Telegraph	1,036	10	0
Total...	141,117	5	10

Corresponding Week in April, 1866.

Coaching	31,054	13	8
Merchandize	79,224	10	7
Telegraph	921	4	0
Total...	122,200	12	3
Increase	18,916	9	7

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following are extracts from Mr. Stuart's letters of the 16th ultimo and 4th instant., in reference to the amalgamation of the Bank of Bengal an Bombay:—

(*March* 16.)

4. The Bank of Bombay will transfer to the Bank of Bengal all current deposit accounts, on receiving authority from customers to do so, and in the event of the assets not being realized in sufficient time to meet the transfer of deposits, the Bank of Bengal might possibly be required to give an advance to the extent of say 65 lakhs (upon which interest on the daily balance would be paid at the rate of 6 per cent per annum) this advance to be secured by the general assets of this Bank, the estimated value of which is 173 lakhs.

5. The enclosed balance-sheet, marked A, of the affairs of the Bank on the 23rd ultimo, the last submitted to Government, and the statement marked B showing the liabilities and assets, will explain more clearly the exact financial position of the Bank's outstanding liabilities and ability to meet all prooable demands. The current bills discounted are all payable within the next three months, and the inland bills and hoondees at much shorter terms.

(*April* 4.)

3. My Directors believe that arrangements may be entered into with this Government by which the proposed advance of 65 lakhs may be reduced to about 17, and as this sum could not in any way hamper the operations of the Bank, they do not anticipate that your Board would have any objections to grant assistance to this extent, if required in the course of liquidation, but I must again repeat what I stated in my former letter that there would be little probability of any advance being required.

A

Statement of the Assets and Liabilities of the Bank of Bombay on 23rd February 1867.

LIABILITIES.

Proprietors' Capital*.....	Rs. 104,50,000
Unclaimed Dividends and Interest on new Capital	36,774
General Treasury Balance	59,65,941
Current Deposit Accounts and Receipts.....	165,98,591
Fixed Deposit Receipts	26,78,683
Bank Notes and Past Bills Outstanding.....	1,42,554
Suspense Account, being sums held on account of settlement of bad and doubtful debts	2,22,783
Profit and Loss Account.....	1,04,156
Sundries, Amounts to Credit of Branches not yet responded to by them.....	12,20,874
Total...	Rs. 3,65,20,381

* The capital is taken at one half of the former amount, the other half being appropriated to the reduction of outstanding debts of a bad and doubtful character.

ASSETS.

Advances secured on deposit of Government Paper, Railway Scrip and Bullion	Rs. 9,35,766
Advances on other security.....	65,71,911
Advances on Personal security.....	33,33,992
Bills Discounted Current	20,61,378
Inland Bills and Hoondies Purchased Current..	36,73,052
Past Due Bills	64,00,238
Balances with Agents	5,89,160
Real Stock—including Bank premises at Head Office and Branches, also furniture and stamps	10,43,962
Sundries—Amount at Debit of Branches not yet responded to	11,35,172
Cash—	
Government Reserve ..... Rs. 10,65,941	
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office 50,04,300	
Do. do. at Branches..... 46,35,899	
	1,07,06,140
Rs...	3,65,20,381

B

Statement of Liabilities shown in the accompanying Balance Sheet, and the Assets in course of realization to meet them on the 23rd February 1867.

General Treasury Balance ..... Rs.	59,65,941
Current Deposit Accounts	1,65,98,591
Notes and Post Bills	1,42,554
	2,18,07,086
To meet Liabilities payable on demand there was a Cash Balance of	1,07,06,140
Advances on Government Paper, To meet this sum of	1,11,00,946
Railway shared and Bullion 9,35,766	
Bills Discounted Current..... 20,61,378	
Inland Bills and Hoondies purchased current..... 36,73,052	
Balances with Agents 5,89,160	
	72,79,356
	38,21,590
Add Fixed Deposit Receipts at 6 and 12 months' sight	26,78,683
Balance ..... Rs.	65,00,273
Secured by advances considered good, viz.	
On Sundry Shares 65,71,911	
Personal Security 33,33,992	
Part due bills considered good ... 64,00,238	
Dead Stock..... 10,43,962	
	1,73,49,713
Showing a surplus over all liabilities to the public of..... Rs.	1,08,49,440

THE COMMERCIAL BANK.

A meeting of the Bombay shareholders of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East was held on Thursday afternoon at the offices of the Bank in Rampart Row, in order that "the Committee of Management might account for their proceedings to the shareholders and ascertain their opinion as to the proposed resuscitation of the Bank." There was not a large attendance.

The Hon'ble Mungaldass Nathoobhoy, Chairman of the Committee, presided, and in opening the business of the meeting said: Gentlemen,—The object of the Committee in calling you together here to-day is in reference to one of the resolutions of the meeting which appointed the Committee, namely,—"That the Committee do account for their proceedings to the shareholders within six months," &c. We have been waiting up to this time in order to receive from the London Committee the accounts of their expenditure, but they have not yet arrived, meanwhile the Committee have received a letter from the agents, in Bombay, of the official liquidator, which they think it their duty to make you acquainted with, for which purpose it will be read to you by our honorary secretary. You will find from the Report of the Committee, which will also be read by our honorary secretary, that the Committee have done all in their power to carry out the wishes of the shareholders, but the disasters of the Bank being much more severe than the shareholders thought at the time when we met, how and the Bank having their head office in England and not having been registered here, the Committee were not able to carry out the chief wish of the shareholders, namely, to prevent the Bank being wound up in the Court of Chancery. Out of 33,000 shareholders, only 12,000 have paid their call of one rupee, and you will perceive from the account current which will now be read, how the amount thus raised has been expended. The Committee are not in a position, until they hear from the Committee in London, to state exactly what balance may remain in hand for re-distribution, but think it will be about Rs. 3,000.

Mr. T. F. Pannett read a Report by the Committee of Management, which began by recapitulating the resolutions passed at the meeting held on 31st May 1866, when the Committee was appointed. The Report then proceeded to say:—

The Committee now beg to account for their proceedings to the shareholders in accordance with the fourth resolution. Of the members of the committee appointed at the above meeting Messrs. Premchund Roychund and Venayekrao Juggonath declined to act. The gentlemen requested to co-operate with the Committee in London were Messrs. J. S. White, J. P. Bickersteth, S. L. Acland, A. Mackintosh, Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and John Cow, and three instruments of proxies in favour of Messrs. White, Bickersteth, and Nowrojee Furdoonjee were sent to London with a power of attorney and letter of instructions to the London Committee. These documents Mr. Cow took with him to England by the mail of the 9th June, and at the same time £400 was sent home to meet lawyers' and other expenses, incurred in the London business. Of this Cow was paid the sum of Rs. 1,000 to meet his passage money home, was in consideration of this he engaged to act as honorary secretary to the Committee there for six months. Shortly after the Committee was formed it was found impracticable to keep the winding up of the Corporation of the assets of Bankers' liabilities in at once directed their efforts towards securing the interests of the creditors in the first instance, and of the shareholders in the next. In doing this the appointment of liquidators, especially those for Bombay and Shanghai, engaged their attention first, and in obtaining the services of men for the liquidation of the branches. The Committee are glad to report that after considerable opposition from other parties the official liquidator followed the advice of the London Committee and made the present liquidators of this Branch his attornies. The appointment of Mr. Cameron to China in the place of Mr. Cartwright, who resigned, by your honorable Committee think, satisfactory. He was formerly a merchant there and has considerable local knowledge. The Committee strongly recommended that other men of position there should be associated with the representatives of the official liquidator, but they learn that Mr. Holyland was unable to obtain the consent of any of the Banks or large mercantile houses to their agent accepting the appointment. The next point that engaged the attention of the Committee was "local liquidation," more especially with regard to the distribution of the assets at the Branches where they were collected, particularly at Bombay. The shareholders must have noted that the Bank should be continued. By the constant efforts of the Committee supported by some large creditors to get the sanction for the payment of dividends in Bombay, but after great trouble and expense they regret to report that the payment of the first dividend to local depositors was all but rendered abortive. The Committee urged most forcibly the heavy loss that would accrue by remitting funds home and the extreme inconvenience Bombay creditors would be put to who wanted their money on the spot. Nearly all the China loan depositors are here, and were most anxious to get their dividends paid in Bombay; but the official liquidator declined to support such a proposition, and your Committee thought it best to accede to his proposal for a compromise of the matter in making the first dividend to local depositors payable here. The Committee beg to submit an account showing the amount received from the shareholders and from what it has been expended. Interest on the unused sum in London is received, a distribution will be made.

A balance sheet, showing how the Committee had dealt with the funds which were subscribed by the shareholders to pay expenses, was also laid before the meeting.

Mr. Pannett then read the following letter, dated 10th April 1867, and addressed by the Hon'ble A. J. Hunter and Mr. J. Beattie (official liquidators, Bombay Branch,) to the Chairman of the Committee:—

"Dear Sir,—By last mail we are informed by Mr. W. H. Holyland, the official liquidator of this Bank in London, that it will be necessary for every shareholder to call, in order that they may get their claims satisfied in full without further delay; and he also informs us that a full call of £25 per share must be made, unless the proposed scheme for resuscitation of the Bank succeeds, in which case he thinks the creditors would be satisfied to allow a reasonable time for payment of the balance of their claims, under guarantee of the new Bank. The proposal for resuscitation is under consideration of the shareholders in London, and we are told they have been in communication with your Committee on the subject. If this is the case we shall be happy to afford the Committee any information or assistance that we can properly give, towards furtherance of an object so important to the shareholders; and we would suggest your convening a meeting of the contributories to consider what is best to be done. We have at present before us an application for lease of the Bank premises, but before giving them up we would be glad to know what prospect there is of their being required for a new Bank, and we therefore trust you will favour us with the views of the Committee at any early date.—We are," &c.

A letter written by Mr. Cow, in London, on the 26th March, and addressed to Mr. Pannett, was also read to the meeting. This communication says:—"You will be pleased to hear that the scheme of resuscitating the Commercial Bank is beginning to assume some definite form; and I understand that a general meeting of the London shareholders is to be held at the London Tavern on the 4th April. The feeling among the English shareholders and creditors appears to be decidedly favourable, and should it be resolved at the general meeting to make the attempt to reconstruct the Bank, the Bom ay shareholders will be immediately communicated with and their co-operation called upon. This, I am sure, will be very good news to all in Bombay connected in any way with the old Commercial, and I have no doubt they will render assistance to the utmost of their power. The proposed plan is similar to the one that was so successful in the case of the Agra, and Mr. Chadwick, who carried that through, has taken this affair in hand. I am told that a large share of the new capital required can be counted upon here."

Mr. W. H. Crawford wished to address a few words to the meeting before the formal resolutions which he believed it was intended to propose were moved. He did so as solicitor for Mr. Holyland, the official liquidator of the Bank. The shareholders were all probably aware that when the Commercial Bank stopped payment in Bombay it was necessary to apply to the Court for a winding up order,—or at any rate it was thought necessary to do so, in order to obtain protection of the Bank's assets. Such an order was consequently made, and Mr. Hunter and himself (Mr. Crawford) were in the first instance appointed official liquidators. His own appointment was entirely a temporary one, it being made because the official liquidator had had little time to consider who should be appointed, and because his name was known to the solicitor in London Very shortly afterwards Mr. Beattie and Mr. Hunter were nominated official liquidators here, under an order of the High Court. Well, whether the Court had or had not the power to make that order was still a matter which, he might say, *sub judice*. It was now very much doubted whether the Court really had jurisdiction to make such an order. However, the order was made, and what took place subsequently was this. Under instructions from Mr. Holyland, he, as his solicitor, moved the High Court to discharge the original winding up order, or (in the alternative) to allow the funds of the Bank to be remitted home. The first order, he ought to have mentioned, restricted the liquidators in Bombay from parting with any of the assets of the Bank without the sanction of the Court. Well, the Committee appointed by the shareholders opposed both these applications; they opposed the application that the money should be remitted home—upon grounds which might or might not have been very good; and they also opposed the entire discharge of the winding order. The result was, however, that the Court sanctioned the remission home of all the Bank's assets; and although the Court did not consent to the discharge of the winding up order, yet it was—he might say—tacitly admitted by the learned Judge who had made it that it had been made in the first instance "improvidently"—that is to say, without sufficient jurisdiction, or *ultra vires*, and consequently he so far modified the order as to entitle it under the English Companies Act instead of under the Indian Companies Act. Now, what that order might be he really was not in a position to say; and he thought that any lawyer would have a very great deal of difficulty in saying. It was in point of fact the High Court of Bombay making an order under the English Companies Act. Whether the learned Judge had or had not power to make that order, was not now the question. It was made, and until set aside it would stand. The shareholders were all aware that a dividend had been paid to some creditors in Bombay and was still payable, and he must tell them that the instructions of Mr. Holyland, in authorising the payment of it, had been that —although not as something necessarily preceding it —if they were paid his attorneys should use every exertion to have the order of the High Court set aside altogether. Now, he (Mr. Crawford) had taken the opinion of counsel as to the legality of the order and the opinion of counsel—in which he might say he entirely concurred—was that the order was *ultra vires* in the first instance and that it should be set aside. Perhaps the application to set aside the order should have been made within the time allowed for an appeal, and it might be that a considerable difficulty would arise if the shareholders in Bombay opposed the discharge of the order. His object in now addressing them was to express a hope that they as shareholders would not, and the Committee would not, make any opposition to the entire discharge of this order, inasmuch as the dividend here had been paid upon the understanding that all who could should take every step in their power to have the order set aside. Mr. Holyland of course was the best judge as to whether it was to his advantage or not that the order, for whatever it was worth, should be set aside. He (Mr. Crawford) himself had some doubts as to whether it would not be to his advantage and the advantage of the Bank that it should be set aside; but Mr. Holyland thought that it should be set aside; and it was perfectly certain that now the funds had all gone home the shareholders here could have no possible interest in insisting or taking steps to insist that the order should remain upon the files of the Court. He hoped therefore that they would authorise their Committee not to oppose the application which he was about to make for the discharge of that order.

Mr. John Connon, on rising to propose the first resolution, said that, having heard the Chairman's explanations of the proceedings of the Committee, and the further report read by the honorary secretary, he believed he was expressing the opinions and the feelings of all the gentlemen present when he said that the shareholders of the Commercial Bank must all feel very much obliged to the members of the Committee for the trouble they had taken. He presented himself to say a single word, with great diffidence—because he had been accused of having brought a good deal of mischief on the Bank elsewhere: an accusation which he totally denied, but which this was neither the time nor the place to discuss. But another reason for his modesty—if he might use the word—was this, that he had now only a nominal interest in the Commercial Bank. He found his name, however, in the list of contributories, and he took an especial interest in the question of reviving an institution which was associated with the history of Bombay for nearly a quarter of a century, and had long had an honourable and honoured name. If it was possible to resuscitate the Bank he hoped the Chairman and his brother Committee-men would do the shareholders the favour of continuing the gratuitous services for which the shareholders felt very much obliged to them; and with that view he would propose to the meeting:—"That the Report now read be adopted and that the thanks of this meeting be given to the Committee for their services."

This motion was seconded by Mr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee (pleader) and carried unanimously.

Dr. Dallas proposed:—"That the Committee be requested to continue in office, and to convene a meeting of shareholders as soon as they, the Committee, shall be in a position to lay before them the proposal for the resuscitation of the Bank now being mooted in London, it being the opinion of this meeting that a resuscitation, if practicable, is most desirable." Most of the shareholders were aware from the public papers that there had been a meeting held in London of the shareholders of the Commercial Bank—probably of the creditors too—where they discussed the feasibility of a resuscitation of the Bank; and as far as anything could be learnt from the telegrams, it seemed that the proposal had met with the favourable opinion of those who had been called together to consider it. The shareholders in Bombay were not in the same position as the persons who had attended that meeting. They had not the same facts before them; they had not an opinion to state on the subject. Your Committee had therefore called this meeting together, in the first instance to render a report of their proceedings for the last six months or upwards, as they were bound to do under the resolutions originally passed by the shareholders,—and also at the same time, and in reference to one of the resolutions proposed at the meeting to which he referred, to endeavour to elicit the opinion of the shareholders with regard to the resuscitation of the Bank. Now, whatever the shareholders might think at present, or in whatever respect their position might now be altered, it was quite plain that in the 31st May 1866 they were of opinion—and they were there assembled together in much larger numbers than now—that it was very desirable that if possible the bank should be continued, and that in any event it was not expedient to wind it up in Chancery. Such were the terms of a resolution passed on that date —the important part of it at present being that if possible the Bank should be continued. Now the proposal would not be that the Bank should be continued, for it had ceased to exist,—but that it should be resuscitated; and such a meeting as this expressing an opinion—however guarded it might be—in favour of the resuscitation, would be likely to exercise a considerable effect for good upon the minds of the shareholders and creditors at home. The meeting was well aware that the Commercial Bank had been a Bombay Bank, that there were very few shareholders in London compared with those upon the register in Bombay, and indeed that the negotiations at home would be chiefly under regulated by the opinion that the shareholders here might express in regard to the project of resuscitation. Now, with regard to that project, it was well known that this Bank was a very old Bank; it was one of the oldest in Bombay, and it was one of the oldest, almost the oldest, instituted in the same way—viz., by traders and merchants of Bombay combining together, without any assistance from Government; and there was no doubt that for many years it received and enjoyed, at least the confidence, of every community in Bombay. It was considered one of the safest Banks in Bombay, and it did a very good business indeed. Now, he thought it was very desirable, if possible, to retain that business, and for that purpose to revive the Bank. The first advantage that occurred to one, in considering this project, was this, that if the Bank was revived there would be a greater facility of realising its assets whatever they might be now, with advantage, or with less loss than they could be realised by the orders of the Court of Chancery, or of the official liquidator; for they would have it in their power to bide their time and to watch for favourable opportunities of realising the assets with the least possible loss to the shareholders. Now, in the next place there was a possibility of avoiding a call. There was a possibility that the creditors would entertain such a proposal with favour, and that the shareholders would not be asked to pay a call as a call. But the shareholders, he thought, would be asked to contribute something in the way of new capital for the purpose of working the Bank. That, however, was not to be considered as a call, for this instalment, or this advance, which they might make would be used for the purpose of the Bank, and any profits that might be derived from it would be applied towards the liquidation of the old liabilities. The meeting had heard from the reading of the letters which had been read that it was really now a question for the shareholders, whether they would pay a call in satisfaction of the claims of the creditors—who it was stated were beginning to be "clamorous"—or would come to some arrangement by which they would contribute some money in the form of capital to the Bank and obtain further time to settle with the creditors. Mr. Holyland said the creditors had waited now for almost a year; that they had got a dividend of ten shillings in the £ but insisted now upon having the remainder; and that there was no means of paying them out of the assets of the Bank except by a call upon the contributories. The list of contributories had been carefully examined here, and he (Dr. Dallas) believed it was possible to raise in that way some thirty or forty lakhs of rupees; and if a call was made the shareholders would have to pay a large sum at once—say Rs. 100 or Rs. 150 per share—while, if a contribution was made in the form of capital, the payment could be spread over one year or perhaps two years. Mr. Connon just now told him that according to Mr. Holyland it would be necessary to make a call of £25 all at once. If such a call was made the consequence would be a general scramble to get together the £25 per share, while, in the other event, Rs. 50 might be paid now, Rs. 50 after six months, and so on. Under these circumstances there could no doubt—so far as they could judge at present—that the latter would be the proper course to take. He thought that any one who considered the matter carefully must be of opinion that it would be advantageous to revive the Bank. Of course there were points to be taken into consideration which they had not at present materials before them to enable them to form an opinion about. It was necessary to know what were the existing assets of the Bank. A telegram had contained a statement to the effect that there was a surplus of twenty lakhs. Well, he did not know how far that was correct, but it was clear that an important fact in enabling the shareholders to arrive at a conclusion as to whether the Bank should be revived or not, was, what was the amount of the assets. It was desirable to know what portion of the assets was unrealised,—how much was it cash,—whether the liquidator was in a position, would it be allowed, to make over to the shareholders any balance of cash he had in hand. These were important points, but he thought, looking upon the question as a whole and as far as they had facts before them to enable them to form an opinion, it was clearly advisable that the Bank should be revived. In either case the shareholders would be required to make a contribution, but in the one case they would have to make it at once, while in the other they would not, and to this advantage which would be experienced if the Bank was revived, must be added the other that the shareholders would be in point of fact investing capital. It was for the shareholders to consider and decide the question. Of course he was only an individual shareholder, but there they had his opinion, whatever it was worth; and he certainly thought it would be likely to exercise a beneficial influence upon the proceedings of the creditors at home—who were the parties chiefly interested—if the shareholders here would cordially support the resolution which he had moved, particularly the concluding portion of it, which was, that in the opinion of this meeting a resuscitation of the Bank, "if practicable, is most desirable." As he had said the Bank had an old name. It used to be a tolerable decent name, though it had rather got down in the dirt latterly; but if the shareholders joined heartily in the movement for resuscitation, they would be able to restore to it something of its former good name and character

Mr. A. C. Gumpert seconded the resolution, remarking that the chief recommendation of the project seemed to him to be that, if a resuscitation of the Bank was found practicable and was carried out, the shareholders, who were now only entitled to be called contributories, would again become shareholders in the true sense of the word, and that instead of having to pay contributories towards the liquidation of the debts of the Bank Rs. 150 per share, the shareholders were likely to get off with a payment of Rs. 100, and seemed to have every chance of not only, if so minded, getting the capital invested in their stock returned, but of being able to lay it out very profitably. When the shareholders met them about a year ago, things were not in quite so bad a state in England or here as now. Banks were much more numerous then than now, and as a consequence there was a cry from all sides that there was a large field for very profitable business—which he did not in the least doubt. And who were better entitled to more able to take up that vacant field than this very Bank,—a Bank which had been conducted, for many years at all events, with great prudence and with great benefit to the shareholders, had originated in Bombay and had had a very large and good local constituency, one which he trusted the resuscitated Bank, or the new Bank taking the place of the Commercial Bank, might count upon again being faithful customers. If, then, the shareholders had to choose between paying, on the one hand, Rs. 250 per share as contributories, with the prospect of receiving little or nothing back, and, on the other hand, of reviving the Bank by making a smaller payment—perhaps only Rs. 100—which might be looked upon as capitally invested, and profitably invested, he thought one could have no hesitation in coming to a decision. It was particularly, therefore, from that point of view that he most heartily seconded the resolution of Dr. Dallas, which he was certain would be unanimously carried by this meeting; and when the Committee were in a position to convene another meeting of the shareholders, he trusted they would see that hall filled as it was in May last when the ominous news arrived that the Commercial Bank had shut its doors. He also hoped that when the day came for re-opening its doors the throng of customers would be just as large or even larger than it was then. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

The proposition and the principal observations of the speakers having been interpreted for the benefit of those who were ignorant of English, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

The proceedings were closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

FORT POLICE COURT.—20th April.

(Before Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq.)

An Incorrigible Thief.—Hyderkhan Hoossein, an old offender, who had been about fourteen times in jail before, was charged with stealing two pieces of wearing apparel, worth Rs. 4 the property of Ahmed Abraham.

It appeared that on the previous night the complainant went to sleep on the verandah of his shop, he placed his puggree and waistcoat under his head. On the following morning, when he got up, he missed them. The prisoner was caught by a policeman in Bhendy Bazaar road with the property in his possession.

His Worship adjudged the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be imprisoned for six months in the House of Correction with hard labour.

Good Friday.—Five seamen of the British ship *Confidence* were charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the said ship.

The prisoners said, that it being Good Friday, they refused to turn to, but they expressed their willingness to go on board and do their duty His Worship ordered them to go on board accordingly.

Gambling.—Luxamon *alias* Gharoo Pandoo, was charged with keeping a common gaming house, and eight others with being found gaming therein with dice and money.

The prisoners pleaded guilty to the charge, and His Worship sentenced the owner of the house in the sum of Rs. 20 and the rest Rs. 10 each.

Selling Liquor without a License:—Rustomjee Sorabjee was charged with keeping a place in the Pinkey road for the consumption and sale of intoxicating liquor, and selling the same by retail therein, without having obtained a license from the Commissioner of Police.

From the evidence of Mr. Gallagher, constable of police, it appeared that between 9 and 11 o'clock on the previous night the prisoner had two European in his shop. He saw from a crevice the defendant take out a bottle of Old Tom from a cupboard, and pour the same into two glasses. Mr. Gallag her called out to the prisoner to open the shop, but he would not do so for a long time. At last he opened it.

Frederick Simons, a gas fitter, stated that he and a friend of his drank two glasses of Old Tom on the night in question in the prisoner's shop.

The prisoner had nothing to urge in defence, His Worship fined him Rs. 50.

Theft.—Manuel Gomes was charged with having in his possession a silver anklet, of the value of Rs. 25, reasonably suspected of being stolen, or fraudulently obtained.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to a nine months' imprisonment in the House of Correction with hard labour. The anklet was ordered to be kept in the Police Court.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HERNIA IN HORSES.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—On the night of the 23rd ultimo, a horse belonging to Mr. T. D. Jackson, Malabar Hill, was taken ill, to all appearance with colic, he was quite well coming from the Fort, but a little while after he was found to be ill, refused his food, and lying down and rolling on his back, and in the space of half an hour was in great pain. Mr. Gingi, he was sent for, who despatched Mr. Spalding, his assistant, who, on examination, found it to be a case of hernia. Fortunately he had brought his hobbies and instruments with him, and lost no time in having the animal secured and operated on. About 12 inches of a doubling of the intestine had escaped through the abdominal ring, and was filled with fluid, it is then called "strangulated hernia," and requires great skill on the part of the operator

and slaves, which constituted their all, and thought only of saving their lives. The Johanna men escaped, reached Keetwa, and were sent on to Zanzibar, which they reached on the 6th December. When their story was known the flags were lowered by the foreign vessels in the harbour, and at the English, French, American, Hanseatic, and the Sultan's Consulates. "The date of Livingstone's death," observes Mr. Seward, "is left to conjecture." He infers that Livingstone left Malaka about the middle of July last, and that the fatal encounter took place during September. The Johanna men name six weeks as about the probable time of their journey, but their statements are vague and untrustworthy.

The President, in moving a vote of thanks to Lord Stanley for having communicated the despatches to the Society, said that he clung to the hope that Dr. Livingstone was still alive, and considered they were not justified in believing him to be dead until they had better evidence than that which was at present in their possession.

Sir Samuel Baker said it was with great pain that he entertained a different opinion from that which had been expressed by their distinguished President, but from the experience he had had in Africa for some five years he felt perfectly certain of what had been Dr. Livingstone's fate. The natives were exceedingly brutal and savage, and instead of its being a matter of wonder that Dr. Livingstone should have been killed it was only a wonder that one out of a hundred should ever return from that abominable country.

The President said there was a practicable route which was traversed by the Portuguese as far back as 1798, and which he thought it possible Dr. Livingstone had taken, and if so that would account for no letters having as yet reached this country.

Mr. Crawford was sorry to say that he agreed with Sir Samuel Baker in the belief that Dr. Livingstone was dead. Dr. Kirk was a man of great discrimination, and he expressed no hope whatever as to the safety of the eminent explorer.

Mr. Waller, who had been attached to one of the early missions of Dr. Livingstone at Zanzibar, said that it had been stated in some of the newspapers that Dr. Livingstone had been in collision with the slave traders in Africa; but he had the pleasure to inform the meeting that from letters he had recently received from Zanzibar he could positively assert that Dr. Livingstone had not been at any time in collision with the slave traders, and that it was a calumny set on foot by the Arabs without the least foundation. The real danger to all African exploration was the accursed slave trade. He knew as a fact that 25,000 slaves passed through Zanzibar in a year. His apprehension was that Dr. Livingstone had fallen with his face to the enemy, and that that enemy had been the slave trade.

Captain Sherard Osborn would not express an opinion as to what had been the fate of Dr. Livingstone; but he considered it to be the duty of that Society not to wait but to explore, and if it should have happened that Dr. Livingstone had perished in Central Africa he hoped it might be attended with the same result as had followed the fate of Franklin in another part of the globe and that it would lead men on to the solution of the great geographical problem of that vast portion of the earth.

The vote of thanks was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

EXCITING SCENE IN THE FRENCH LEGISLATURE.

(From the Overland Mail, March 26.)

THE debate on M. Thiers' question relating to the foreign policy of the French Government was continued and brought to a close on the 18th March. M. Jules Favre declared that France ought to have prevented Italy from forming an alliance with Prussia, but the policy of France had always failed in precisenes. "The speech of the Emperor Napoleon at Auxerre," said M. Jules Favre, "signified a summons to Germany to give us the Rhine. Our programme, which comprised the maintenance of Austria in a grand position in Germany, was openly violated, and to permit this violation of our programme was a policy unworthy of France. The ambition of Prussia knows no bounds. The cause of the present situation of affairs is the extinction of the Legislative body by the power of one man. At the present time we ought to go to the limits, of our rights. We ought to repudiate all idea of annexation, but I would ask, if the annexation of Belgium or Luxemburg were offered us, would it be accepted?" After a speech from M. Granier de Cassagnac, M. Thiers, by permission, addressed the house a second time, announcing his desire to witness the formation in Europe of a great Conservative party, which should prevent spoliation, and the establishment at home of a liberal policy. M. Rouher, in reply, declared that the Government had observed a policy of watchfulness, and was opposed to exclusive alliances. It would seek alliances with England, with Austria, or with Prussia, not for the sake of conquest, but "to solve by diplomatic interference the various questions as they arise." Such was the order of the day, in other words, a vote of confidence in the foreign policy of the Government, was then passed by 219 votes against 45. In the course of M. Rouher's speech a most exciting scene took place. M. Rouher said:—

The only legitimate Government is that in whose name I am now speaking. It was consecrated by the vote of the nation three several times. First, at the moment when another Government was directing the affairs of the country and disposing of all the means of action. At that moment the exile presented himself, alone to the fration, with the prestige of his name, of his misfortunes, and of the glory of his family. (Loud applause.) The nation then freely and spontaneously proclaimed Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. After the 2nd of December it proclaimed him once more. (Violent interruption on some benches.)

M. Jules Favre:—I say nothing about the 2nd of December. (Great noise, cries, exclamations.)

M. Thiers, standing and speaking with great energy: Leave it buried in oblivion? (More violent agitation.) Do not awaken such remembrances. (Continued noise.)

The President: Monsieur Thiers, pray be calm, and do not speak unless you have received the usual authorization.

Mr. Thiers, in the midst of the noise: Do not speak of the 2nd of December before those whom it proscribed. (Loud or cries of "Order, order.")

The President: Monsieur Thiers, you have not received permission to speak, and therefore do not address the Chamber.

M. Thiers, still standing up again pronounced some words which were lost in the noise and agitation.

The President: I must request M. Thiers to sit down and be calm.

M. Rouher—M. Thiers interrupts me with a violence which I call on the Chamber to bear witness to. (Yes, yes." Continued agitation.)

M. Jules Favre—It is you Monsieur le Ministre, who are violent; (Noise; cries of "Order, order.")

M. Theirs: I appeal to the Chamber!

M. Jules Simon: I appeal to France and to history! We call public morality to be our witness! (Cohtinued agitation.)

The President: The agitation of the Chamber prevents me from distinguishing the interruptions, for if I did I would instantly call the authors of them to order.

M. Rouher: I could only hear in M. Thiers' interruptions the single word "proscribed."

M. Jules Favre: Yes, he was proscribed, and contrary to law. (Cries of "Order, order.")

The President: I demand silence, and I will certainly call to order whoever makes any interruption.

M. Rouher: I have nothing more to say to M. Thiers than I had no intention of arousing in his mind either a painful emotion or disagreeable reminiscence. I only wanted to state a single fact—that French society had been saved from anarchy. (Cries of "Yes, yes," and violent interruptions on some benches.)

M. Jules Favre—It is you who violated the law. (Continued noise.)

M. Rouher—It was evidently saved from anarchy. I call to witness those passions of madmen which burst forth on the benches of the Left. (Cries of "Yes, yes." exclamations on the Opposition benches. Why are you here yourselves? You cannot deny your origin; you spring yourselves from universal suffrage. (Renewed interruption.) You think I will stop short before this noise—this kind of insurrection. You are quite mistaken (Applause.) Your violent interruptions drown my voice, but they cannot alter my convictions, and as to your invectives, I disdain them! (Another burst of noise and interruption from the Left.) The principle of nationalities, the sovereignty of the populations, alone establish governments solemnly and legitimately. (Approbation.) Yes, it is the only form in which regular governments can be constituted, and such persons as protest against the sovereignty of the people are nothing else but factions. (Violent interruptions, as before.)

M. Ernest Picard: It is you who are factious.

M. Theirs again rose suddenly, and uttered some words in the midst of noise.

M. Eugene Pelletan: Yes, it is you who are factious. It is you who violated the national sovereignty and universal suffrage. (Cries of "Order, order.")

M. Rouher: The factious were those conspiracies which conspired against Prince Louis Napoleon. Whoever attacks the existing institutions is nothing but a factious citizen. ("Yes, yes," noise.)

M. Paul Bethmont—Do not speak of the 2nd December. (General tumult.)

M. Rouher: I ask to be permitted to close the incident. ("Hear, hear," on the Left; "No, no," on the Ministerial benches.") But I must declare in the most emphatic terms that, whenever you attack that date I will defend it with the utmost energy. (Loud applause.)

M. Berryer (rising): To the most moderate language you oppose nothing but abuse. (Cries of "Do not interrupt.") What! I should not have the right to make the remark when the word "factious" is employed!

A Member: Ah! Ah! Here we have a coalition before us.

M. Berryer (sitting down): I cannot speak. I am not well.

The Marquis de Pire: The *Siecle* will be inconsolable; but your protests prove the utility of the 2nd of December and the advantage of Baron Haussmann's barracks. (Noise.)

M. Rouher then continued his address.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says the telegraphic reports of the prefects represent the excitement caused throughout France by this debate as something unparalleled since the creation of the empire.

In the chateau, the farm-house, the cottage, the factory, the shop, the cafe, and the market-place, the speeches are read and discussed with avidity. The report in the *Moniteur* of the concluding debate on Monday gives but a pale account of the row which took place in consequence of M. Rouher's artful rather than awkward allusion to the 2nd of December. For several minutes the house was a perfect bear garden, and the shorthand writers could catch very little of the cross fire of recrimination which took place. After the Marquis de Pire threatened the Opposition with M. Haussmann's new barracks, M. Thiers, in a state of quivering excitement, exclaimed, "You may kill me if you like, but I will always say that December 2 was an infamy." M. Eugene Pelletan said, "Vous etes des bandits." There was much more to the same effect. The Government papers reproach the Opposition members with forgetfulness of their oath of allegiance to the constitution and the Emperor when they refused to pass retrospectively under the yoke of December 2. But to this it was very well replied that the empire does not date from December 2, but from December 20, when it was founded by universal suffrage, more or less forced, but the result of which M. Thiers and the other Opposition members admit to be legally incontestable. Their oath accepting the fait accompli in no way binds them to be admirers of the violence and perjury comitted on December 2. Another letter states that several members of the French Chamber have literally lost their voices from exertion during the scene above described.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 30th July 1854. Reorganized by Act No. VIII. of 1856, of the Legislative Council of India.* PARIS—CAPITAL—Francs 60,000,000 (£2,400,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000). *Head Office*—66, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon. *London Bankers.*

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO OF LONDON, (Limited); and Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases collects Bills.

On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Zanzibar.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghai, and Continental.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Galaxy and Singapore.
" Singapore and Java.

At current rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not stay time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 4 do
12 " " 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c. may be had on the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 15th February 1867. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 ans' sight above Rs. 5 ..... Rs. 11¾d. per Rupee.
" 5 do. ..... " 11¾d. "
" 2 do. ..... " 11¾d. "
" 1 do. ..... " 11¾d. "
" On demand ..... " 11¾d. "
On Scotland do. ..... "
On Ireland do. ..... "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } " 11⅛ "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Rangoon.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.

Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or remitting the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 19th April 1867.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1864.

Capital £1,000,000 in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £325,000.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
INSPECTOR—A. DE TRAFFORD.
BRANCHES IN INDIA.—DAVID LARGHTER, Esq.
BRANCHES—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Umballa, Ambeyala and Benares.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

4 months' sight ..... at Rs. 11¾d. per Rupee.
3 do. ..... at Rs. 11¾d. "
2 do. ..... at Rs. 11¾d. "
1 do. ..... at Rs. 11¾d. "
On demand ..... at Rs. 11¾d. "
On Scotland and Ireland ..... at Rs. 11¾d. "
Circular Notes granted on demand throughout Europe ..... at Rs. 11¾d. "

The Bank discounts approved Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c. may be had on the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 15th February 1867. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 ans' sight above Rs. 5 ..... Rs. 11¾d. per Rupee.
" 5 do. ..... " 11¾d. "
" 2 do. ..... " 11¾d. "
" 1 do. ..... " 11¾d. "
" On demand ..... " 11¾d. "
On Scotland do. ..... "
On Ireland do. ..... "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } " 11⅛ "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Rangoon.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.

Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or remitting the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 19th April 1867.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

Capital £1,000,000 *(one Million Sterling)* in 100,000 *Shares of £10 each.*

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
DON, E.C.
Manager.—M. BALFOUR, Esq.
London Bankers—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 4 months sight at 2 per Rupee.

" 3 do. ..... 1/11 "
" 2 do. ..... 1/11 " "
" 1 do. ..... 1/11 "
" On demand ..... 1/11 "
No drafts at four months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £50 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits will be allowed on

4 months ..... 3 per cent.
6 do. ..... 4 "
12 do. ..... 5 "

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondees forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, and crossed.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 10th April 1867. W. H. PEILE, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 92,89,690 (£928,969).
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 46,29,700 (£462,970).
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 2,20,000 (£ 22,000).

Head Office—Calcutta.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Madras, and London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

GEORGE MILNE BLACKIE, Esq., Merchant.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
SAMUEL ADAMS, Esq., of Messrs. Apcar & Co.
C. E. CRESSWELL, Esq., of Messrs. Cresswell & Co.
MANGALDAS RUTTONSEE, Esq., Merchant.
BABOO DOORGACHURN DAW, of Messrs. Prankissen, Law & Co.
BABOO HEERALAUL SEAL, Zemindar.

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of the Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
R. W. WINDSOR-S, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers.
The Bank of England,
and
National Provincial Bank of England.

Office in London.....No. 86, King William Street.

BOMBAY AGENCY

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negotiates and collects Bills payable in those places. Interest on fixed deposits. Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

The Bank receives on Money on Fixed Deposits, and allows Interest thereon as follows :—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" 12 " " 6 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent, National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.

National Bank of India Bombay, 23rd March 1867.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£500,000.

Branches and Agencies—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rajkot.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz :—

4 months' sight (on City Bank) at 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
3 do. ..... at Rs. 11 7/8 "
2 do. ..... at Rs. 11 7/8 "
1 do. ..... at Rs. 11 7/8 "
On Demand (Sight Office) ..... at Rs. 11 7/8 "

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances up to one lac of Rupees in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000, when such has been the case no interest will be allowed, and on fixed deposits as follow :—

Repayable in one sum, at 6 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5
Do. 12 do. 6

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances per Rs. 1,000 or on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency receives Drafts or Hoondees on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London, at usual charge.

All Drafts or Hoondees forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China," or order." When a receipt is desired, intimation to be made to a lady, nor Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted by the Bank no charge.

On delivering Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours in Bombay, 12th April 1867. A. M. to 4 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Bowel Complaints, Diarrhœa—When these diseases prevail, immediate recourse should be had to this Ointment, which should be well rubbed in two or three times a day upon the abdomen, and the internal irritation will gradually subside. All inflammation will be subdued, and excessive action safely restrained. This treatment, assisted by judicious doses of Holloway's Pills, is applicable to all forms of diarrhœa and dysentery, attended by heart-sickness, griping, flatulence, and other distressing and dangerous symptoms. After rubbing in the Ointment, a flannel binder should be worn, and the patient should be restricted to a farinaceous diet for a few days, till the urgency of the disease has been diminished by the persevering employment of these remedies.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,

WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, CHINA, AND JAPAN,

And Agencies throughout Europe and India.

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Revenue exceeds £310,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds TWO MILLION STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.

HENRY EDWARD ASTLEY, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
THE HON'BLE FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE PATEL.
SAMUEL MCCULLOCH, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).
WILLIAM LOUDON, Esq., Administrator General.
Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. B. JOHNSTONE, M. D.
Solicitors—Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE.
Agents— " EWART, LATHAM & CO.
City Agent—The Manager, DELHI & LONDON BANK (Ltd).
Bankers—THE BANK OF BOMBAY.
" THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.
Secretary—D. MCLAUGHLAN SLATER, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses quinquennial.

Lives assured through the Indian branch with certain exceptions may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Loans may be received within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military men.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower :—

Age.	Civil. Half-yearly.			Civil. Monthly.			Military. Half-yearly.			Military. Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	4	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 or the different periods at the respective Ages :—

Age.	Civil. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	Military. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	36	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly ayments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to

D. MCLAUGHLAN SLATER,
Secretary, for Western India.

4, Church Lane, Bombay, February 1867.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 29, VICTORIA.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c., by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th August, 1866.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums 1862	390,600	15	
Do. 1863	341,668	3	2
Do. 1864	366,493	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of	24,825	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents, DELAGREIL BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for 1862	73,150	18	6
Do. 1863	105,703	1	11
Do. 1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st September 1864.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.—CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.; Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Bernard Hall, Esq.
William Hind, Esq.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.
Henry Fowler, Esq.
Lewis J. M. Mason, Esq.
William Aikin, Esq.
H. G. Ashhurst, Esq.
John Bateson, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.
William Hickman, Esq.
W. Thompson Hill, Esq.
R. W. Kelley, Esq.
George B. Kitchen, Esq.
Joseph Kitchen, Esq.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Dadabhai Naorojee, Esq.
John T. Pagan, Esq.
B. Barclay Reynolds, Esq.
John Sharp, Esq.
Thomas Simpson, Esq.
Francis Tothill, Esq.
J. B. Thomson, Esq.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.

ACTUARY & GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

SECRETARY.—John Elphick Leyland, Esq.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first class offices. For further information and particulars apply to LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq.
J. ALVES ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
FITCH. BAGGALLAY, Esq.
H. BONHAM BAX, Esq.
JAMES BUTLER, Esq.
EDWARD BUDD, Esq.
MARK W. COLLET, Esq.
CHARLES CRAWLEY, Esq.
SIR FRED. DICKSON, Bart.
F. G. DALGETY, Esq.
JOHN ENTWISLE, Esq.
ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq.
HARRY GEO. GORDON, Esq.
EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
SAM. GREGSON, Esq., M.P.
A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.
LOUIS HUTH, Esq.
CHARLES LYALL, Esq.
JOHN ORD, Esq.
CAPT. H. W. PEEL, R.N.
DAVID POWELL, Esq.
ALEX. TROTTER, Esq.
WM. BRUCE WATSON, Esq.
LESTOCK P. WILSON, Esq.
JOHN LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*

JOHN ANTHONY HAGGER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of manager ment. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Agreenium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

Rates on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies :—

Madras..... Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta ..... " MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong ..... " DENT & Co.
Shanghai ..... " DENT & Co.
Mauritius ..... " BYTH & Co.
Melbourne ..... " DALGETY & Co.
Launceston ..... " DU CROZ & Co.
Hobart Town ..... " Mr. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide ..... " ELDER & Co.
Sydney ..... " FANNING GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin ..... " DALGETY RATTRAY & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 26th June 1865.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1825.

With which is now united

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual Revenue of the Standard Company is now upwards of £950,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,300,000 Sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 Sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,537 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS AND AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

Bombay Board.
H. FRENTIS, Esq.
H. SOMERVILLE, Esq.
C. M. KEIR, Esq.
A. STEWART, Esq.

Agents at Bombay.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (Ld.) 11th July 1866.

NOTICES.

FINEST DRY CHAMPAGNES.—Selected and packed expressly for the undersigned :—

Less 10 per cent. for cash in original cases. Monthly settlements 5 per cent.

	Quarts per dozen.	Pints per dozen.
Jules Mumm & Co.'s best dry ...	Rs. 44 0	Rs. 24 0
A. D. Paul's (Sillery Mousseux) ...	" 40 0	" 21 0

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), Bombay.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just arrived per *City of Canton*, a small Parcel of GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON.

Recently to hand per *Michael Scott* and other Ships, a Fresh Stock of ENGINEERS' and CONTRACTORS' TOOLS.

Boiler Plates, Rivetts, Angle and T Iron.
Cast and Double Sheer Steel.
Steam Engines and Boilers.
Steam, Bull